

# The SECOND YEAR

VOLUME V



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EUROPEAN COMMAND

OCCUPATION FORCES IN  
EUROPE SERIES

1946-1947

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757  
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

TO : All concerned

1. The War Department has directed that the history of the military occupation of Germany and Austria in World War II be recorded and interpreted as the events transpire. The agency which is responsible for preparing this history is the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, publication of which was begun in 1947, consists of a series of studies, monographs, and narratives of the history of the occupation. From time to time, the Occupation Forces in Europe Series will include a summary volume giving a narrative history of the occupation. All the studies or volumes published in the Series for the year 1945-46 or a subsequent year make up the official history of the occupation for that year.

3. Each publication in the Occupation Forces in Europe Series is based upon a thorough study of the correspondence, directives, and other documents relating to the subject. It serves also as a digest and summary of the pertinent passages of the reports of operations which are made periodically to the Office of the Chief Historian by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Each publication in the Series, before being issued, is reviewed by the staff divisions or subordinate command whose responsibilities indicate a primary interest in the subject matter.

4. All persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command, APO 757, their comments and criticisms, in order to make available all facts from which a definitive history may be prepared in the War Department.

*Lucius D. Clay*

LUCIUS D. CLAY  
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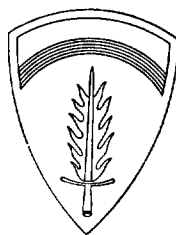
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# The Second Year of the Occupation

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# **PART SIX**

## **Military Districts and Posts, and Major Commands**

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Chapter XL  
MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

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Chapter XL  
MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

PLANNING FOR MILITARY POSTS

1. Original Plan.

a. First Draft. On 5 August 1946, a tentative Theater Basic Administrative Plan was distributed to the Theater Headquarters staff divisions. This was to become effective about 1 July 1947, after the inactivation of Third U.S. Army, Continental Base Section, and Western Base Section. <sup>(1)</sup> The document was prepared by the G-4 Plans Branch, and comments or concurrences were invited from the other staff divisions. Services were requested also to prepare and submit annexes. The main provisions of the plan relating to military districts and posts were as follows:

(1) The basic administrative commands within the occupied zones of the Theater were to be approximately thirty posts, with headquarters established in the German municipalities most suitable in relation to the location of the troops to be supported. These posts were to include as many subposts in the vicinity of the post headquarters as might be required.

(2) One month prior to inactivation, Continental Base Section, Western Base Section, and Third Army were to transfer their administrative functions to Theater Headquarters, military posts, major depots, or major commands. The command being liquidated was responsible for the coordination of the transfer of functions. Plans were to be submitted to Theater Headquarters for approval not later than three months prior to inactivation.

(3) All communities were to be organized so as to be completely operational as military posts not later than two months prior to the inactivation of Third Army, Continental Base Section, and Western Base Section.

(4) All communities, including those required by the Air Forces were to become military posts. All troops and organizations within the Theater were to be attached or assigned to posts and come under command of post commanders who would be responsible for administration, supply, discipline, internal security, welfare, and billeting of all troops, and for the provision of quarters and other facilities for

authorized dependents. Each post was to have a small permanent station complement and the necessary service and Constabulary troops. The post commander and the tactical commander normally were to be the same person. Tactical commanders above the post commanders were not to issue instructions on matters relating to post administration.

(5) Depot and other service installation commanders, and Constabulary commanders, when not also commanding posts, were to be responsible at the same time to the post commander for administrative functions and to their respective chiefs for operations. Army Air Forces posts were to be under the operational and technical control of Headquarters, U.S. Army Air Forces in Europe, and would draw supplies peculiar to the Air Forces from Air Forces installations. For administrative purposes and command control, however, they were to be responsible directly to Theater Headquarters.

(6) Area responsibility was to be charged to Theater Headquarters. The security of the U.S. Zone was to be the responsibility of agencies under the control of Military Government and the U.S. Constabulary. Post commanders were to have area responsibility only within the limitations of their various installations or compounds designated as post areas. Conditions were to approximate those in the United States, as nearly as possible.

b. Tentative Sites. It was proposed to establish military posts at Fulda, Regensburg, Augsburg, Bad Tölz, Stuttgart, Kassel, Heidelberg, Bamberg, Bayreuth, Nürnberg, Munich, Darmstadt, Bad Nauheim, Giessen, Würzburg, Hanau, Bremen, Wiesbaden, Erlangen, Rhine-Main airport, Straubing, Bad Kissingen, Schweinfurt, Giebelstadt, Lechfeld, Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg, and Linz.

#### MODIFICATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN

##### 2. Definitions.

The term "military post" was more specifically defined on 23 December 1946. <sup>(2)</sup> As used in the directive distributed on that date, it was defined as "any command consisting of one or more urban areas designated by this Headquarters wherein are to be accommodated such U.S. Army-supported personnel as may be assigned or attached." Assignment to a post was to place responsibility on the post commander for all functions, including command, administration, and operational control. Attachment to a post made the post commander responsible for certain enumerated functions. It was pointed out that certain detachments might be required to reside outside the military post to which they were assigned for administrative purposes. Provisions of the directive were to be applicable to such detachments regardless of any physical

separation from their posts. The previous regulations governing military communities in Germany and Austria were rescinded. (3)

### 3. Post Commanders.

More responsibility was placed by this directive upon the post commanders. They were made responsible for all "housekeeping" functions, as well as the functions of Army post commanders described in Army Regulations 210-10 and other applicable regulations. In posts having elements of more than one major command, the responsibility of the post commander to provide facilities and services on a parity for all commands was stressed.

### 4. Military Government.

Post commanders were to provide office space and quarters to military government detachments, and to all U.S. Army, and Army-supported personnel, on the same basis as the other units and individuals. Military government personnel was responsible to the post commander for discipline, proper use of government property, and other related matters. The post commander was to be responsible for assistance to the German Youth Activities program within the limits of the post.

### 5. Boundaries.

a. The military post area was to be assigned clearly defined boundaries, similar to counties in the United States. Within this geographical area the post commander was completely responsible for all

logistical and administrative support, but not for area security. He was to be responsible only for the security of the military post itself. The security of the rest of the territory was to be the responsibility of the U.S. Constabulary. In order to perform security functions, the Constabulary was to be allowed to pass through military posts. In the same manner, military police might pursue a lawbreaker beyond the designated limits of a military post.

b. The logistical boundaries of a military post were to be based upon consideration of the rail and highway communications net, upon topographical peculiarities, and local government boundaries. The military posts of Bremerhaven and Berlin were to be coterminous with the Bremen Enclave and Berlin District, respectively. Boundaries of military posts in Austria were to be prescribed by the Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria.

c. To facilitate dealings with Military Government, post boundaries were not to cross Land boundaries and no two posts were to be assigned territory within the same Landkreis. It was difficult in some instances to follow this policy from the logistical standpoint, owing to the distances between certain subposts and their parent military posts, and the lack of connecting roads. One example of this was Aschaffenburg which was nearer to Hanau than to Wurzburg, but which would fall within the latter post according to the regulations.

## 6. Supply.

a. Except in areas outside the occupied zone, military posts were to support all organizations and operations in their respective areas. U.S. Air Forces in Europe were to provide technical support when required. American Graves Registration Command was to provide supplies peculiar to its mission for all its units.

(1) The supply distribution system was to be directed by Theater Headquarters through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and operated by the Theater chiefs of services from port to major depots and on to military posts. The military posts were to take the places of all supply points previously in operation in the occupied zones and were to effect breakdown and distribution to individual consumers or units.

(2) Service troops as a general rule were to be assigned to the Theater chiefs of technical services or service installations under the control of post commanders. Service installations were to be responsible through the military posts for the support of all troops in the Theater. Service troops were to be provided in sufficient number to supervise German or other civilian employees, or prisoners of war, doing the work normally performed by labor elements of the service units.

## 7. Displaced Persons.

Military post commanders, under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, were to assume responsibility for the support, control, and disposition of displaced persons. Supplies were to come

from Civil Affairs or military government stocks stored in military depots and from German resources through the Land Offices of Military Government. This responsibility was to be discharged by means of UNLAW personnel, or other personnel or agencies as directed by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, of Theater Headquarters.

3. Civilian Detainees.

Military post commanders, under the direction of the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-2 and G-5, were to be responsible for the support, control, and disposition of civilian detainees.

9. Communities within Major Commands.

Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces in Europe; Berlin Command; and U.S. Forces, Austria, made provisions within their own troop bases for post overhead. Personnel for the support of displaced persons, civilian internees, and prisoners of war were made available to U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

10. Available Troops.

Troops and units were to be allocated and assigned or attached to military posts consistent with their availability, operational requirements, and the capacity of the particular post. A post commander was to employ troops from elements on the posts as required for the operation of the post, but he was directed to exercise due regard for

the operational missions of the units concerned. Individuals or elements of units so employed could be placed on special duty status for the period of such use. Post commanders were urged to exercise the greatest economy possible in the use of manpower. They were charged with the duty of making the maximum use of the accommodations within post areas and were authorized to move personnel and units with proper consideration for their missions. Post commanders were to see that sufficient accommodations existed to take care of all personnel.

#### 11. Bulk Allotments.

a. Communities did not have sufficient bulk allotment personnel to carry out their functions. In making demands upon units within their communities for support, commanders were in danger of encountering serious problems, because the individuals available might not have the desired qualifications.

b. Troop spaces for station complement units were allocated from bulk allotment, while civilian employees were allotted through usual channels. Personnel was limited by budget restrictions. Maximum use was to be made of resident civilian employees. Where locally recruited civilian employees could not be used for tactical or security reasons, Allied or United States civilians were to be employed. When recommendations were submitted on the desirability of inactivation or reorganization of such units as were primarily in support of community functions, units could be inactivated and the spaces needed placed in

the bulk allotment for the post. It was the desire of Theater Headquarters to provide all personnel from bulk allotment, but it was not always possible. Upon receipt of recommendations for inactivation, Theater Headquarters worked out the details with the staff divisions concerned and drew up new troop lists. Approval by the War Department was necessary.

12. Equipment.

Equipment for the operation of military posts was to be authorized either by Table of Allowances T/A 20-ET or Special Tables of Allowances for each post.

13. Combined Functions.

Whenever possible, officers were to be made responsible for more than one function. Combinations approved were Provost Marshal and Fire Marshal, Billeting Officer and Real Estate Officer, and Mess Officer and Special Services Officer.

14. Channels of Communication.

All communications from OMGUS to military posts were to be passed through Theater Headquarters. Except for technical matters and informal matters on which direct communications between divisions of the two staffs was authorized, all communications between the Theater staff and OMGUS were to be coordinated prior to dispatch and passed through

the G-5 Division of Theater Headquarter. Post commanders reported directly to Theater Headquarters by means of a teletype communications system.

15. Transportation.

Theater Headquarters was to assign motor transport units to military posts. Post commanders were to fill motor transportation requirements of all U.S. forces in their respective post areas. (4)

THEATER REORGANIZATION

16. Formation of Districts.

a. On 31 January 1947, Theater Headquarters published a plan providing for a minimum of organizational changes, in view of anticipated reductions in troop strength. The plan called for the establishment of military districts in Württemberg-Baden, Hesse, and Bavaria, and placed responsibility for their organization on Third Army Headquarters, which had for some time been formulating plans for military districts.

b. The staff of the 1st Military District was to come from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th Infantry Regiment; that of the 2d Military District from the Division Artillery of the 1st Infantry Division; and that of the 3d Military District was to be provided by Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division. The

Commanding General, Continental Base Section, was to organize a 4th Military District at Bremen with the staff emanating from the 17th Major Port.<sup>(5)</sup>

c. Each of the four military districts was designated an Area Command, as were also U.S. Forces, Austria; the Office of Military Government (Berlin); Headquarters Command, USFET, for the Frankfurt Post; and U.S. Air Forces in Europe for the Wiesbaden Post and Air Forces exempted installations.<sup>(6)</sup>

d. The organization plan was changed, however, in a further effort at consolidation in Theater organization. Under the provisions of a War Department cable of 19 February 1947, the 1st and 2d Military Districts as planned were combined and redesignated the 2d Military District. No new headquarters was created for the 2d Military District, as U.S. Constabulary Headquarters at Heidelberg was designated to serve also as Headquarters, 2d Military District. What had been planned as the 3d Military District was redesignated the 1st Military District.<sup>(7)</sup> Military districts were activated by authority of a Theater directive of 31 January 1947 dealing with organization, command, and administration of military districts and enumerating the functions and responsibilities of their commanders;<sup>(8)</sup> and by general orders of Constabulary.<sup>(9)</sup>

#### 17. Reasons for District Organization.

a. It was recognized at the time of the establishment of the 1st and 2d Military Districts that they were to exist only until the

number of military posts should be reduced, in accordance with the decline in troop strength, to a point where they could be required to report directly to Theater Headquarters. The two districts were established to provide an intermediate command echelon between Headquarters, EUCOM, and units in the field, and to provide supervision of the operation of military posts. It was not intended that the districts would function in the operational chain of command, but, rather, in the supply and administrative channels, thereby reducing the administrative load placed upon Headquarters, EUCOM. This was particularly to be desired during the period in which the strength of U.S. Air Forces in Europe was being reduced and Air Forces installations were being abandoned, and in which the consolidation of depots was being  
(10)  
completed.

b. The military districts could be compared in their functions to a battalion headquarters in an infantry regiment, to a combat command headquarters in an armored division, or to a corps headquarters. They were designed primarily for the purpose of controlling the activities of smaller elements assigned to them. They provided supervision and conducted inspections over elements assigned to them. They assisted Headquarters, EUCOM, by consolidating administrative reports for the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration; and by giving preliminary consideration to requisitions for controlled items of supply and equipment before submission to the Office of the Director of Services,

Supply, and Procurement, and to reports of survey for the Chief of Finance. General court-martial jurisdiction was assigned to the (11) military districts.

18. Activation of Posts.

On 15 March 1947, military posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany were activated under authority of a Theater directive of 31 January, dealing with organization, command, and administration of military posts in Germany, and enumerating the functions and responsibilities (12) of post commanders. Under the U.S. Constabulary or the 2d Military District, posts were activated at Kassel, Giessen, Fulda, Hanau, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart. Under the 1st Military District, posts were activated at Wurzburg, Bamberg, Nürnberg-Fürth, Amberg, Regensburg, Augsburg, Munich, Kaufbeuren, Garmisch, and Bad Tölz. Frankfurt Military Post was established under the command of the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM. Wiesbaden Military Post was established under the command of the Commanding General, U.S. Air Forces in Europe. A directive of 21 February 1947 had rescinded previous designations of all military communities and defined the boundaries of the new military posts. The same letter listed installations and town located within the indicated military posts which were designated Air Forces exempted installations--air installations in which the Air Forces represented the sole or primary interest and were to be administered and supported by the U.S. Air Forces in Europe. These were

(13)  
not under control of district or post commanders. Berlin Post was  
under the command of the Commanding General, OMGUS.

19. Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

Theater Headquarters had contemplated assuming command of the Bremen Enclave on 1 June 1947, and changing its designation to the 4th Military District. Continental Base Section had prepared plans for the reorganization of the port along lines suggested by Theater Headquarters. On 1 March 1947, the portions of the planning directives which had to do with the 4th Military District were changed to read "Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation." The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation comprised the entire Enclave and combined in one command the functions of military district and posts. It remained under Continental Base Section until that headquarters was inactivated. (14)

MILITARY POSTS AND DISTRICTS IN OPERATION

20. Transfer of OMGUS Administrative Functions to Posts.

On 12 April 1947, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, indicated his desire that post commanders take over housekeeping activities for military government units in their areas as speedily as possible and to the maximum extent practicable. An exception was to be made with respect to the administration of United States and Allied civilian

employees of OMGUS, who would remain under the jurisdiction of that headquarters. Personnel and equipment used by OMGUS in housekeeping, the maintenance of equipment, and the delivery of supplies were to be transferred to appropriate posts under arrangements between military districts and Land Offices of Military Government. This transfer of responsibility for the maintenance of equipment and for all supply placed on posts the responsibility of maintaining and supplying some German vehicles--not previously a military commitment. (15) The original (16) planning directives to districts and posts were amended accordingly.

#### 21. Revision of Directives.

In a memorandum of 16 April 1946 to the Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, recommended that a revision of the original directives of January 1947, regarding command, organization, and administration of military districts and posts, be planned to become effective about 15 June 1947. He recommended further that suggestions and recommendations (17) be invited from post and district commanders in the field. Upon approval by the Chief of Staff, a cable requesting recommendations for changes in the original directives was dispatched to district and post commanders, and directing that replies be delivered to the Operations and Plans Branch, Officer of the Director of Operations, Plans, (18) Organization, and Training, not later than 30 May 1947.

22. Question Concerning Retention of District Organization.

a. On 10 May 1947, L. Hoelscher, a member of the Bureau of the Budget Team which studied the organization of the European Command, stated that "the military districts are an unnecessary and complicating echelon of command which can and should be eliminated." (19) A memorandum of 11 June 1947, prepared in the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training at the request of the Chief of Staff, discussed the question of whether or not the military districts were essential in the command structure of the European Command. (20) Since the establishment of the two military districts, only eight command agencies, which controlled the bulk of troops in the European Command, were reporting directly to Headquarters, EUCOM. Without the districts in the chain of command, there would have been twenty-six agencies reporting directly to Theater Headquarters, as there were twenty posts at that time in the U.S. Zone. Theater planning anticipated a reduction in military posts in the U.S. Zone to ten. When that number had been attained, each post would begin to approximate a district in area, and there would be no point to the retention of the districts in the chain of command. With the elimination of ten posts and the two military districts, the number of agencies reporting directly to Headquarters, EUCOM, would be fourteen. This, it was pointed out in the memorandum to the Chief of Staff, would not be an excessive number, and would not warrant the retention of an intermediate echelon of command. (21)

b. The memorandum of 11 June 1947 also discussed this question in terms of troop strength and the headquarters staff necessary for the supervision of troops. At that time the authorized strength of the European Command was 155,416. (22) Of the total authorized strength, 25,357 were commanded directly from Headquarters, EUCOM, mainly through the chiefs of services. The balance, or 126,059 troop spaces, was distributed among the major commands as follows:

Headquarters Command, EUCOM	7,900
USFA	11,345
USAFE	38,192
U.S. Constabulary	32,437
OMGUS	8,080
AGRC	1,656
1st Military District	15,667
2d Military District	10,782
Total	126,059

Elimination of the military districts would have added some 26,000 to the number of troops commanded directly from Headquarters, EUCOM, which would have to be augmented to perform the additional supervisory duties. The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training therefore advised against the elimination of districts until the consolidation of posts had been completed. The Chief of Staff approved the recommendation. (23) tion.

### 23. Station Complements.

A cable was dispatched to major commands in early March 1947 authorizing the posts to use the Tables of Allowances of their

predecessors, the military communities, until such time as adequate operational experience would permit the preparation of reasonably complete Tables of Allowances. G-3 Division estimated that new Tables of Allowances could be provided by 1 May 1947. On 18 March 1947, a revised allotment of non-Table of Organization grades and ratings made more liberal allowances for the station complements of military posts and districts. (24)

24. Post Supply System.

a. Levels of supply generally amounting to thirty days were authorized in March 1947 for military posts. Items of supply designated by chiefs of services as controlled or restricted were not stocked at the post level, but were obtained by posts by requisitions on depots. (25)

b. A team representing the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement; the Quartermaster; and the Engineer conducted a survey of the military post supply system. It began on 18 December 1946 and was completed by 7 March 1947. Only Hanau Post was inoperational from a supply standpoint on the initial inspection and action was initiated to correct this condition. All other posts showed progress in direct proportion to the trained technical staff available. Generally, supply points were established, but were not maintaining authorized stock levels due to the lack of personnel and adequate facilities. Supply support to units was satisfactory except for those items in critical short supply in the commands. The survey team anticipated a more satisfactory status

of post supply as a result of the directives delineating responsibilities of post commanders, and the arrival of additional personnel to administer post functions. (26)

25. District and Post Commander's Conference.

District and post commanders held a conference on 6 and 7 March 1947, at which they discussed their operations under the Theater reorganization plan which had been published in letters and general orders. This was the first of a series of such conferences. (27)

26. Housing in Military Posts.

In early April, six military posts had deferred 227 applications for the June 1947 shipment of dependents. USAFE Headquarters had returned 273 applications for the June shipment to Air Forces exempted installations and posts, to be held until Air Forces commitments and plans for the reduction of strength and installations could be more clearly resolved. (28) On 8 April 1947, a revised scale of accommodations was published to provide a simplified guide for post commanders in the assignment of accommodations and to insure the maximum use of facilities.

27. Post Commander's Authority over Military Government Installations.

On 1 July 1947, post commanders were instructed not to reassign facilities and quarters occupied by military government personnel and activities without prior approval of the district commander and the Land

Director of Military Government. In cases of disagreement among the local authorities, the matter was to be referred to Headquarters, EUCOM, (29) for decision.

28. Consolidation of Military Posts.

The Hanau Military Post was discontinued on 4 April 1947. Its territory, functions, and responsibilities were reassigned to the (30) Frankfurt and Fulda Military Posts. A decision was reached to the effect that, on 1 August 1947, Kaufbeuren Military Post would be discontinued that its units personnel, functions, and responsibilities (31) would be assigned to the Augsburg Military Post. To comply with the desires of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, that troops in Kassel be moved to more desirable locations, and that as much property as possible be returned to the German economy, action was initiated to inactivate the Kassel, Fulda, and Giessen Posts and to combine the functions of the (32) three into the new military post of Wetzlar. At the end of June 1947, consideration was being given to combining the posts of Nürnberg, (33) Bamberg, and Grafenwohr.

## THE COMMUNITY PLANNING BOARD

### 29. The Background of Planning for Military Communities.

a. The Special Occupational Planning Board, established on 25 September 1945, initiated high-level Theater planning for military communities and the shipment of dependents to the occupied zone, and guided the course of that planning until the Board's dissolution in March 1946. By the end of April 1946, when dependents began to arrive in the occupied areas, fifty-two communities had been chosen for development. Only nineteen of the communities were considered to be adequately equipped when the families of members of the occupation forces began to arrive.

b. By late June 1946, only two months after the first dependent families had arrived, the saturation point with respect to quarters had been reached in a number of communities. Each community seemed to operate under a different requisitioning policy. Some requisitioned residential areas and formed compounds for greater security; others took scattered ex-Nazi property. The War Department's desire that, beginning in the early fall of 1946, officers and enlisted men coming to the Theater on initial assignment be authorized to bring their dependents with them created another problem. (34)

30. Establishment of the Community Planning Board.

a. In a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, dated 26 June 1946 and entitled "The Dependent Program," Major General Bevans, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, briefly surveyed these problems.

It is deemed a matter of vital interest to all of the general staff divisions that the dependent program be reviewed with respect to general policies on requisitioning, security, and relocation of troop units away from major communities, so that by early fall officers and enlisted men may be authorized to have their dependents accompany them on initial assignment.

b. General Bevans then recommended that a Community Planning Board be established to solve military community problems. His suggestion was approved by the Chief of Staff, and in a directive of 17 July 1946, a Community Planning Board was created and Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, was appointed as its chief. He was required to report directly to the Chief of Staff. The Board was to plan for living quarters, recreational facilities, and services for the occupation forces, giving troops in all communities equal opportunities to have their dependents join them. All plans were to be consistent with the policy of placing a minimum burden on the Germany economy.  
(35)

c. Planning for military communities was to be based upon the following principles:

(1) Relocation of troop units to prevent unnecessary overcrowding of German localities.

(2) Maximum rehabilitation of property already requisitioned.

(3) Minimum further requisitioning of property.

(4) A standard of security to insure the safety of all troops and their families and to prevent or discourage criminal incidents.

31. Composition of the Community Planning Board.

The Board was to be composed of one officer from OMGUS; one officer from each of the general staff divisions of Headquarters, USFET; one officer each from the Offices of the Theater Chief Engineer and Theater Chief Quartermaster; and one representative from each major command. (36)

Board members, in their normal capacity as staff members of Theater Headquarters or major commands, were to take action on all matters of primary interest to their divisions or commands in order to effect completion of the projected community program. (37)

On 9 August 1946, the following officers were members of the Community Planning Board: (38)

Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder	Chairman
Brig Gen. R. R. Allem	G-3, USFET
Brig. Gen. M.O. Boone	QM, USFET
Col. D.H. Smith	G-1, USFET
Col. L.W. Prentiss	Eng, USFET
Col. A.B. Devereaux	G-5, USFET
Lt. Col. J.C. Damon	G-2, USFET
Lt. Col. J.G. Cunningham	OMGUS

Lt. Col. R.R. Ganns	G-4, USFET
Col. P.E. Reustow	A-4, USAFE
Col. P.A. Chalmers	Hq Comd, USFET
Col. T.A. Sapia-Bosch	G-4, Third Army
Lt. Col. H. Arp	G-1, USFA
Maj. R.C. Salimbene	Hq, Berlin District
Col. R.J. Fleming	Eng, USFET
Col. C. S. Urwiller	Eng, USFET
Col. C.N. Howze	QM, USFET
Col. C.P. Bellican	QM, USFET
Lt. Col. M. Falco	USAFE
Lt. Col. S.R. Place	G-4, Third U.S. Army
Lt. Col. C.G. Simenson	G-3, USFET
Lt. Col. S.P. England	G-3, USFET
Maj. K.E. Knudson	G-4, USFET

### 32. Initial Action of the Board.

The first meeting of the Community Planning Board was held on 26 July 1946. A G-4 questionnaire to determine the availability of accommodations and housing in the occupied zone was approved for dispatch to major commands, and the G-3 Division was requested to direct staff divisions to justify the need for certain units with a view to relocating troops then stationed in overcrowded communities. (39)

As a result of study of a l units in Frankfurt--then, as almost continually thereafter, the most crowded of all communities--the G-3 Division had determined that the 6835th Quartermaster Remount Depot, the 6814th Motion Picture Company, the 2d Radio Squadron Mobile, and the Army Exchange Service could be moved. The Board advised the G-3 Division to continue this study and to initiate action to move units unnecessarily located in Frankfurt. (40)

The procedure was to be the

same for all overcrowded communities. The Frankfurt Community was frequently used as an example and testing ground by the Board, because it was afflicted with many of the problems that the Board wished to solve, and because it housed Headquarters, USFET, and could be observed at first hand.

33. Procurement of Critical Construction Materials.

Procurement of critical building materials not obtainable from the German economy was a serious problem from the very beginning of the military community program. Some improvement was made during July 1946 and it was expected that a large percentage of items which should have been made available in May and June of the same year could be obtained during August. It was expected also that procurement of supplies in Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Switzerland would show progress during the next few months. Some supplies were already arriving from France. A directive of 9 September 1946 to major commands required community commanders to initiate a salvage program for the procurement of materials from damaged buildings. (41) Under this program, units were to salvage, not only items needed locally, but also those that could be used in other communities. The greatest shortage was in plumbing and electrical supplies. It was expected that the deficiency in the former would be met by the end of 1946. Shortage of copper, cast iron, steel, rubber, and bakelite was seriously retarding production of electrical fixtures. (42) It was recommended that certain plants be

taken over for military production only, and the Office of the Theater Chief Engineer was requested to outline a plan for taking over these plants.

34. Alleviation of Crowded Conditions in Communities.

a. A Board discussion on requisitioning additional accommodations in severely crowded localities led to a request to Military Government to prepare a scale of accommodations for German civilians. It was to be cleared by medical authorities and then published as a guide in further requisitioning. (43) A detailed scale of accommodation for the German civilian population was prepared by the Office of the Theater Chief Engineer, concurred in by CMGUS, and published on 4 September 1946 as the Theater Engineer Construction Bulletin No. 76.

b. Consolidation of billets, reduction in the number of German billet clerks so that their billets might be utilized, and rehabilitation of previously uninhabited buildings were suggestions embodied in a letter issued to major commands in October 1946. (44) Major commands were directed to clear with Theater Headquarters prior to moving units into facilities vacated by other units. (45)

c. Early in its career the Community Planning Board initiated a Community Survey Questionnaire, a form listing accommodations by types, upon which all community commanders were required to report monthly on the housing situation. By October 1946, many problems presented in these monthly reports had been referred to staff divisions

for action or for comments and suggestions. Reports of action and comments were compiled and published in a bulletin to inform major commands and community commanders as to the status of supply of critical items, measures taken by Headquarters, USFET, to help solve the problems of community commanders, and to advise the latter on steps they might take for solution or partial solution of their problems. (46)

## 25. Procurement and Distribution of Furniture.

a. An inventory as of 1 August 1946 showed serious shortages of beds, rugs, and refrigerators. (47) No appropriation had been made for the purchase of household furnishings outside Germany, so that it was necessary to meet the needs as far as possible by production in Germany. Major commands were instructed to procure furniture in storage in German warehouses. Requirements to be met by manufacture in Germany were to be submitted to DISCUS and based on an estimate of 10,200 families, with proper allowance for single officers and civilians. Major commands were requested, in addition, to submit new requisitions one month in advance of actual need. Discussions among representatives of the Theater Chief Engineer, Theater Chief Quartermaster, and DISCUS led to agreement by DISCUS that all requisitioned furniture undelivered during the third quarter of 1946 would stand on order until the total quantity for which orders had been placed was

(48)  
delivered. It was estimated that, by 1 January 1947, 35 percent of the required furniture would be available, considering the inventory of 1 August 1946 and anticipated production for the remainder of the year. (49)

b. Among measures recommended by the Community Planning Board to reduce the furniture shortage were the following: (50)

(1) Reallocation of furniture available in military communities, according to the actual needs of each family regardless of rank.

(2) Procurement of furniture by levying on bürgermeisters.

(3) Army Exchange Service purchase of furniture from sources outside Germany for sale through post exchanges.

(4) Requirement that dependents bring some furniture with them to the Theater.

c. The Office of the Theater Chief Quartermaster was called upon to draft a directive on the reallocation of furniture within military communities. (51) The representative of UNICU was requested to prepare a directive in conjunction with the Theater Chief Quartermaster's Office, outlining procedures to be followed in levying on bürgermeisters for furniture from German homes, and including provisions for joint surveys by local military and military government representatives and for payment for furniture from German public funds. (52) The Army Exchange Service was asked to establish a program for sale of furniture in post exchanges. (53) In addition, a letter was prepared for publi-

cation advising major commands to inform persons in their communities that dependents coming to the occupied zone should bring with them as many as possible of the scarce items of household furnishings and furniture.

d. By October 1946, German furniture production had improved in quantity and quality as a result of close cooperation between the Quartermaster and Military Government, and of improved supplies of raw materials from German manufacturers. Factories were repaired and British and United States military government authorities cooperated in the procurement of raw materials and component parts. (54)

### 36. The Decline of the Community Planning Board.

The period from July through November 1946 was the Board's most productive time. During that period, the Board focused attention upon the basic problems of military communities and provided a medium for their speedy consideration. By March 1947 its activity had virtually ceased. (55) All problems inevitably funnelled back to the G-4 Division, which had first concern with military community planning and the execution of those plans. The G-4 Division could save time by handling community matters directly, without the Community Planning Board. The Board was still in existence on 30 June 1947, but it had ceased to function. The majority of its members had returned to the United States, and no substitutes were appointed.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Theater Basic Administrative Plan, Hq, USFET, Aug 46.
2. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 23 Dec 46, file AG 322, GCT-AGO, subj: "Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Communities in Germany and Austria."
3. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 4 May 46, file AG 322, GCT-AGO, subj: "Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Communities in Germany and Austria."
4. Minutes of Conference of Community Commanders and Staff Divisions, Hq, USFET, 23 Dec 46.
5. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 31 Jan 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Theater."
6. Ibid.
7. Cable SX 2476, 19 Feb 47, USFET to Constabulary and other commands.
8. Ltr, Hq, USFET 31 Jan 47, file AG 322, GCT-AGO, subj: "Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Districts in US Zone of Germany and the Bremen Enclave."
9. GO's 23 and 43, Hq, US Constabulary, 1947.
10. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT for C of S, 11 Jun 47, subj: "Retention of Military Districts," sgd Brig Gen Roderick Allen, Dir, OPOT.
11. Ibid.
12. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 31 Jan 47, file AG 322, GCT-AGO, subj: Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Posts in Germany and Austria.
13. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 21 Feb 47, file AG 322, GCT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts."
14. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 1 Mar 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Establishment of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation."

15. Cable V-16987, 12 Apr 47, CINCEUR sgd Clay to EUCOM for Huebner.

16. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 7, 29 Apr 47, par 25.

17. Memo, Hq. EUCOM, OPOT for C of S, 16 Apr 47, subj: "Revision of Post and District Directives," sgd Brig Gen Roderick Allen, Dir, OPOT.

18. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, SGS to Dir, OPOT, 19 Apr 47, subj: "Revision of Post and District Directives."

19. Memo for Gen Clay, 10 May 47, file SGS 322, EUCOM, Vol II.

20. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT to C of S, 11 Jun 47, subj: "Retention of Military Districts," sgd Brig Gen Roderick Allen, Dir, OPOT.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. IRS, Hq. EUCOM, SGS to Dir, OPOT, 19 Jun 47, subj: "Retention of Military Districts."

24. Hq. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 11 Mar 47, pars 13 and 19; Hq. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 8 Apr 47, par 21c; No 5, 15 Apr 47, par 16; No 8, 6 May 47, par 21.

25. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10 11 Mar 47, par 27.

26. Hq, EUCOM, Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 18 Mar 47, par 25.

27. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 9, 4 Mar 47, par 15.

28. Hq. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 8 Apr 47, par 36.

29. Cable SX 5979, 1 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Post and District Commanders.

30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Apr 47, file AG 322, GCT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts."

31. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, SGS to Dir, SS&P, 21 Jun 47, subj: "Reconnaissance of Augsburg and Kaufbeuren."

32. Memo, Hq, Constab, G-3 Div, 17 Jun 47, subj: "Movement of Troops within the Kassel Post," sgd Earle G. Wheeler, AC of S, G-3.

33. Cable SX 1444, 19 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to 1st Military District.

34. Memo, Hqs. USFET, G-1 Div, to AC of S, G-1, 18 Jun 46, subj: "The Dependent Program," sgd Col. P.S. Lauben, Chief, Morale Br.

35. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 17 Jul 46, file AG 680, DCS-AGO, subj: "Community Planning Board," to Maj Gen Carter B. Magruder, AC of S, G-4.

36. Minutes of first meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 26 Jul 46.

37. Ibid.

38. Minutes of second meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 9 Aug 46.

39. Minutes of first meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 26 Jul 46.

40. Minutes of third meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 23 Aug 46.

41. Ltr. Hqs, USFET, 9 Sep 46, file AG 400.93, GDS-AGO, subj: "Salvage Program to Obtain Critical Construction Materials," to major commands.

42. Minutes of seventh meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 18 Oct 46.

43. Minutes of first meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 26 Jul 46.

44. Minutes of fourth meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 6 Sep 46.
45. Minutes of third meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 23 Aug 46.
46. Minutes of seventh meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 18 Oct 46.
47. Minutes of second meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 9 Aug 46.
48. Minutes of fourth meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 6 Sep 46.
49. Minutes of third meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 23 Aug 46.
50. Minutes of fourth meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq, USFET, 6 Sep 46.
51. Ibid.
52. Ibid.
53. Ibid.
54. Minutes of eighth meeting, Community Planning Board, Hq. USFET, No 46.
56. Interview with Lt Col F.T. Unger, SS&P, former member, Community Planning Board.

CHAPTER III

IMMUTATION OF CANNON AND RACE TESTING

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## Chapter XLI

### INACTIVATION OF COMMANDS AND BASE SECTIONS

#### WESTERN BASE SECTION

##### 1. Preliminary Planning.

The plan for the liquidation of Western Base Section (WBS),  
(1)  
prepared in October 1946, provided for the transfer of surplus  
property in France to the French Government through the Office of  
the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and shipment to the U.S. Zone of  
Germany of property not declared surplus. In Belgium, all property  
remaining after termination of over-the-counter sales was to be turned  
over to the Belgian Government by 10 December 1946. The USFET Mission

to Belgium was to be discontinued by 31 March 1947. Headquarters of the Air Transport Command was to move to Germany and the only Air Forces units to remain in France were detachments at Orly Field, Paris, and Istres Air Base in the Marseille area. The American Graves Registration Command, which had been using Western Base Section facilities, was to become self-supporting and also to support residual units remaining in Paris after the close of WBS. (2) Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis remained in command of WBS until its inactivation was completed. Col. Charles W.G. Rich was Chief of Staff.

2. U.S. Army Establishments in Liberated Territory on 1 July 1946.

Storage installations for surplus property were located near Paris, in the Marseille area, and in Belgium. The American Graves Registration Command had extensive installations in all the liberated countries. It was scheduled to carry out the repatriation program which involved the return to the United States of the bodies of the soldiers killed in the war whose families requested their return. This was not likely to be completed before 1 July 1948, at which time it was expected that the functions of the American Graves Registration Command would be turned over to the American Battle Monuments Commission, which would not depend upon military sources for its support. In June 1946 it was determined that, as support installations were closed, responsibility would be shifted to the American Graves Registration Command in Belgium, northern and central France, and to the Air Forces in

(3)  
southern France.

3. Agencies outside Occupied Areas.

a. WBS was supporting a number of agencies which could not be closed by 31 March 1947. Claims activities were expected to extend beyond 1 January 1948. Functions regarding real estate were expected to require personnel until 1 October 1947, or later. A Procurement and Civilian Labor Section handled procurement of supplies in the United Kingdom and liberated countries, the settlement of old bills or past reciprocal aid accounts, and negotiations regarding civilian labor contracts. Operations in connection with shipment of war brides were under way in both the United Kingdom and the liberated countries. Military police were necessary because of the obligation of the United States to take over military personnel apprehended by local authorities. The Combined Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency in Paris was receiving logistical support, as were the office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, and the American Red Cross. These made necessary a residual detachment in Paris after 1 April 1947 to take care of remaining functions.

b. The U.S. Navy shore patrol took over military police duties in London, and the men who had been assigned there departed for Paris on 1 February 1947. Army agencies which continued to function in London were the Railway Transportation Office, a Motor Pool, an Administrative Section, the Civilian Employee Recruiting Office, an

office for handling petroleum products, a finance office, and the War Brides Section.

4. Port Areas.

a. The Le Havre Port Area was redesignated as the Le Havre Area on 1 October 1946. (4) Port operations at Le Havre were gradually reduced and the Area was closed on 31 October 1946. (5) A claims team, an office for handling petroleum products, and a Counter Intelligence Corps representative remained in Le Havre on detached service from Paris.

b. Changes were made in the designations of four other areas on 1 October 1946. Marseille Garrison Area was redesignated as Marseille Area, Reims Garrison Area became Reims Area, Antwerp Port Area became Antwerp Area, and Southampton Port Area became Southampton Area. The last was discontinued on 24 October; (6) Marseille Area, on 30 November; (7) Reims Area, on 10 December; (8) and Antwerp Area, on 26 December. (9)

5. Closing Dates Announced.

WBS was required to complete the turnover of surplus property to the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner by 1 January 1947. (10) All prisoners of war were to be disposed of by 1 March 1947. The target date for the disposition of records and disposal of property required for its own operations was 31 March 1947. In a number of instances residual detachments and individuals in the United Kingdom, Belgium,

the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and France were paid station allowances so that supply support could be withdrawn.

#### 6. Negotiations with Allies.

Prior to the close of his headquarters, the Commanding General, WES, was responsible for the negotiation of agreements with Allied Governments for transit rights, procurement, or other civilian services. He conducted all negotiations in connection with real estate in areas under his control. (11) WES was also responsible for all United States rail and water transportation outside the occupied zones until 1 April 1947, when the Theater Chief of Transportation assumed that responsibility.

#### 7. Plans.

On 10 February 1947, WES submitted two plans for closing its activities which would remain after 31 March. (12) Plan A called for a residual detachment of 47 officers, 83 enlisted men and 75 United States and British civilians, while plan B called for 56 officers, 109 enlisted men, and 122 United States and British civilians. Under plan B, the detachment was to furnish its own postal, fiscal, and signal services, and government billets were to be furnished for all persons instead of only for enlisted men as proposed in plan A. Theater Headquarters approved plan B with a number of modifications.

## 6. Camp Gennevilliers.

In order to provide a supply point during the closing period, Camp Gennevilliers was established on 15 November 1946. On 31 January 1947, Headquarters Command was discontinued and Camp Gennevilliers assumed its functions pertaining to military police, motor transportation, courts, and boards. Other Headquarters Command functions were assumed by the Service Section. (13) After three months, the Camp was redesignated Headquarters Company and the location it had occupied was returned to the French. (14) Headquarters Company, until it was closed on 31 March 1947, furnished the administrative overhead for the organizations which remained in Western Base Section. Commissaries at Reims, Le Havre, Marseille, and Antwerp were closed in November, leaving only one commissary in Paris.

## 7. Military Personnel.

The classification and assignment section for military personnel was dissolved in December, after which assignments were handled by the Chief of Military Personnel for officers and the Chief of Personnel Administration for enlisted men. Telephonic communication with consular commissions in the occupied areas of Germany and Austria was used in many instances to expedite the making of assignments. During February and March, the Military Personnel Section directed the reduction of the strength of Western Base Section from 325 officers and 1,663

enlisted men, the strength on 31 January 1947, to zero following inactivation on 31 March 1947.

10. Civilian Personnel.

Questionnaires were distributed to civilian employees to ascertain their desires regarding employment in occupied Germany, and the Civilian Personnel Section endeavored to make reassignments for those who desired to work in Germany. Local residents employed by MBS, recommended by section chiefs, were interviewed and steps were taken to obtain positions for those considered qualified. The Marseille civilian personnel office was discontinued in November and files were transferred to Paris. The vetting office, concerned with making investigations of prospective employees, was transferred to the Adjutant General's Division on 15 December 1946, where it operated until 31 January 1947 when it was discontinued and its records were transferred to the Regional Labor Office. The latter office, which had been a part of the Civilian Personnel Section of MBS, transferred its responsibilities on 15 March 1947 to the G-4 Division of Theater Headquarters. The latter sent a placement officer to Paris in an effort to find positions for all those who wished to remain in the employ of the U.S. Army, but there were not enough vacancies with the occupation forces and some employees who desired further employment could not be placed.

11. General Staff.

a. On 30 November 1946, the G-2 Division ceased to function and its activities either were discontinued, turned over to higher headquarters, or transferred to other agencies. The interrogation section was transferred to the Provost Marshal. The Counter Intelligence Corps detachment returned to Theater Headquarters. The Belgian Liaison Security Police was discontinued and its officers were attached to the Belgian Embassy.

b. The Executive Section of the G-3 Division completed and published phase-out plans, and the Troops Section received reports of surplus units and prepared inactivation orders. In October 1946, a series of inspections was completed. The G-3 Division was discontinued  
(15)  
on 31 December 1946.

c. The G-1 Division, prior to its inactivation on 31 January 1947, supervised the discontinuance of the Special Services, Staff Judge Advocate, Claims, Fiscal, Chaplain, and Military Labor  
(16)  
Sections.

d. The G-4 Division was active until the close of WBS on 31 March 1947.

12. The Adjutant General.

In preparation for the reduction in personnel incident to the close of WBS, the office of the Adjutant General was reorganized on 20 October 1946. The new organization provided for three branches.

The Executive Branch included sections on operations, communications and records, dependents, and courts and boards. The Military Personnel Branch included sections on administration, classification, and assignment; personnel service; and personnel processing and accounting, as well as the recruiting officer and the records audit officer. The Civilian Personnel Branch included sections on administration, classification, recruiting, and placement; and employee relations. The postal section of the Adjutant General's office was dissolved in November.

### 13. Postal Units.

In October there were seven Army postal units under WBS. These were discontinued, and after January 1947 the 11th Base Post Office served all troops in the area. Unit 4 was established in Liege, Belgium, on 8 January 1947 and was attached to Headquarters, 1st Zone, American Graves Registration Command. On 13 March 1947, the 11th Base Post Office was reorganized from a Type F to a Type A Base Post Office, and on 15 March 1947 it was transferred to American Graves Registration Command.

### 14. Separation and Recruiting Center.

The Separation and Recruiting Center was divided into three operational units: enlistments and inductions, officer separations, and enlisted separations. In June 1946, its staff consisted of one

WAC officer, six enlisted men, four War Department civilians, and two French civilians. The Center was under the operational control of the Adjutant General, but under the administrative jurisdiction of Headquarters Command. On 14 October 1946, it was transferred to the Adjutant General, but operational difficulties were encountered, and on 28 October 1946 it was activated as a separate unit with its own morning report and was assigned to Headquarters Command. (17) On 1 January 1947, it was placed under the administrative control of the Adjutant General, and the Commanding Officer was designated Acting Assistant Adjutant General for the purpose of signing letter orders. (18) The Center was discontinued on 15 February 1947.

15. Military Labor Service.

Military Labor Service at the height of its operations, controlled four labor supervision areas, 48 labor supervision centers, 436 labor supervision companies, 988 labor service companies (prisoners of war), and 104 labor service companies (mobile civilian labor-guards). Prior to the start of the reduction program, its strength was 748 United States Officers, 2,975 enlisted men, 233,000 German prisoners of war, and 13,000 Poles, Dutch, Yugoslavs, and mixed nationals. (19) It was gradually reduced in size and discontinued on 31 January 1947.

16. Inspector General.

The Inspector General Sections of Antwerp and Reims Areas were closed on 31 December 1947, but the Inspector General's Section of WBS was not discontinued until WBS was inactivated.

17. Finance.

During the latter part of 1946, the 4th, 36th, and 64th Finance Disbursing Sections were inactivated and the Central Disbursing Office was transferred to Germany, leaving only the 9th Finance Disbursing Section in Paris at the beginning of 1947. It was transferred (20) to Germany in January. Personnel transferred from the 9th Finance Disbursing Section to Headquarters Company, WBS, formed the U.S. Army Finance Office in Paris. It was under the supervision of the G-4 Division of WBS, but under the technical control of the Theater Fiscal Director. The Fiscal Section of WBS was discontinued on 31 January (21) 1947, after which residual fiscal functions were handled by G-4. Personnel of the U.S. Army Finance Office in London was assigned to Continental Base Section and placed on temporary duty in London.

18. Chaplains.

The Chaplains Section was discontinued on 31 December 1946. Its staff was transferred to Headquarters Command, which assumed the (22) functions formerly performed by the Chaplain's Section. At that time there were twelve chaplains assigned and Maj. Ira C. Frazier was the last section chief.

19. Claims.

On 1 November 1946, the two claims teams then operating in liberated territory were Claims Team 7725 with headquarters in Brussels, and Claims Team 7726 with headquarters in Paris. The former maintained offices in Antwerp, Charleroi, Liege, The Hague, and Luxembourg. The latter maintained offices in London, Berne, Zurich, Le Havre, Caen, Marseille, Nice, Reims, Metz, Dijon, and Strasbourg. On 1 January 1947, Claims Office Team 7725 transferred its headquarters from Brussels to Paris, in preparation for the planned merger of claims activities in Paris. After a gradual centralization of the work, the Claims Staff (23) Section and Claims Team 7725 were discontinued on 24 March 1947. Claims Team 7726 was relieved from assignment to WBS and assigned to Headquarters, USFET, on 15 March 1947, but continued to operate in (23) Paris until 30 June 1947 when it was transferred to Karlsruhe, Germany.

20. Chemical Corps Section.

All Chemical Corps depots were closed prior to 31 December 1946 and all Chemical Corps supplies and material not needed were declared surplus. Equipment in the hands of troops after that date was declared surplus as it was turned in. The 225th Chemical Base Depot Company, the only chemical unit remaining in WBS, was inactivated on (25) 30 November 1946. The Chemical Corps Section was discontinued on (26) 31 January 1947.

21. Engineer Section.

During the latter part of 1946 and January 1947, the Engineer Section made efforts to speed up the bulk transfer of supplies and to turn back properties to their owners. The total strength of the Section at the end of January was 39 officers and 284 enlisted men. The Section was discontinued on 31 January, on which date the Real Estate and Labor Section was established. <sup>(27)</sup> It continued engineer functions which had to do with settlement of contracts and requisition of property. The Office of the Town Major at Large became the Operations Section, Engineer Real Estate and Labor Group, and supervised U.S. Army properties in all liberated territories.

22. Ordnance Section.

Ordnance installations were closed and units were inactivated or transferred. Total assigned strength as of 31 October was 80 officers and 1,210 enlisted men. On 31 December 1946, the only remaining units were the 966th Ordnance Depot Company, guarding ammunition at Depot O-610, Landen, Belgium, and two liaison groups at Depots O-656, La Louviere, Belgium, and O-654-A, Belcele, Belgium. On 31 December 1946, the 966th Ordnance Depot Company and all remaining ordnance personnel were transferred from the Ordnance Section to Headquarters <sup>(28)</sup> Command, <sup>(29)</sup> and the Ordnance Section was inactivated on that date.

### 23. Quartermaster Section.

In October 1946 the principal quartermaster depots were located at Paris, Le Havre, Marseille, Reims, Rognac, and Antwerp. The rations strength in WBS on 15 September 1946 was 116,233, but by 15 December 1946 it had dropped to 40,714. Excess supplies were shipped to the U.S. Zone in Germany or disposed of as surplus. Depots other than the one in Paris were closed by the end of the year. All supplies thereafter were handled from the depot in Paris, which operated until 31 March 1947. Excess quartermaster units were transferred to Germany or inactivated. The Quartermaster Section was inactivated on 31 January 1947 and residual functions were transferred to other units. (30)

A quartermaster group remained on duty with WBS until its inactivation. Sufficient tonnage was allocated to Camp Gennevilliers to support WBS until its inactivation. Some depot property and post exchange stocks were turned over to the French. American Graves Registration Command assumed a number of functions including coffee roasting, bakery operation, cold storage, and issue and storage of Class III supplies.

### 24. Public Relations.

Travel clearances and accreditation functions of the Public Relations Division were transferred to the visa section of the U.S. Embassy on 19 November 1946. Military permits, which were issued by the Embassy, were recognized as sufficient authority for the travel

of correspondents in lieu of Adjutant General's travel orders. On 19 November 1946, the Public Relations Office was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of the General Staff. (31)

25. Provost Marshal.

The Provost Marshal's Section included the Military Police Division, the Safety Division, the Railway Security Division, the Criminal Investigation Division, and the Prisoner of War Division. Many of the units were moved to the U.S. Zone in Germany and a number were inactivated or reorganized. On 15 January 1947, the Safety Officer of Headquarters Command assumed the responsibilities of the Safety Division of the Provost Marshal's Section. The Provost Marshal Section was discontinued on 15 January 1947, and during the next month its functions were performed by the Headquarters Commandant. (32) A Provost Marshal's Section was reestablished on 26 February 1947, and continued to function until the inactivation of Western Base on 31 March 1947. (33)

26. Medical Section.

Hospitals in WBS for United States military personnel and dependents were closed prior to 31 December 1946. Patients were transferred to dispensaries according to the medical care that the case required. Hospital service was available in the U.S. Zone of Germany and some hospitals in France received Army patients. American Graves Registration Command provided medical care for the residual

detachment remaining in Paris after Western Base Section was closed.

27. The 7709th MIS-X Detachment.

The 7709th MIS-X Detachment had been assigned to WBS on  
(34)  
18 December 1946. It investigated instances in which civilians in  
former enemy-occupied countries aided United States airmen forced  
down in enemy territory. It also reimbursed these civilians for  
expenses and damages incurred in giving such aid, and presented awards  
when such action appeared appropriate. The 7709th MIS-X Detachment was  
(35)  
inactivated on 31 January 1947. Ten United States civilians and  
fifty local residents of its staff, assigned to WBS, continued this  
work during February; but on 1 March 1947 the responsibility was  
transferred to the military attaches in the Netherlands, Belgium, and  
France. An officer was placed on temporary duty with the military  
attache at the Paris Embassy from 1 March to 31 May 1947 to assist in  
clearing up residual MIS-X work.

28. The 7701st EUCOM Detachment.

(36)  
WBS was discontinued on 31 March 1947. Its uncompleted  
functions in the liberated countries became the responsibilities of the  
(37)  
7701st USFET, Detachment (Paris), which had been established on  
1 March. It was later designated as the 7701st EUCOM Detachment  
(38)  
(Paris). The transfer of functions during March was gradual. Elements  
of the Detachment included a Headquarters and Headquarters Section,

a Finance Disbursing Section, an Engineer Real Estate Section, a War Brides Section, a Rail Transportation Officer and Railway Transportation Section, a Long Lines Signal Section, a Procurement and Civilian Labor Section, and a Purchasing and Contracting Section. Its strength was twenty officers, thirty-three enlisted men, and forty-seven United States civilians.

29. Responsibilities of the 7701st EUCOM Detachment (Paris).

Responsibilities of the 7701st EUCOM Detachment were further  
(39)  
defined on 2 April 1947. All functions of the U.S. Army were to be moved to the U.S. Zone of Germany as quickly as possible. Tentative dates were given for the discontinuance of the remaining activities and requests for extension were required to be submitted to Theater Headquarters thirty days prior to the tentative dates. Court-martial jurisdiction was transferred to the 2d Military District in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

30. Attachment of Personnel.

After 1 April 1947, personnel for the sections of the 7701st EUCOM Detachment came from Table of Organization units in the U.S. Zone of Germany as listed below:

a. The War Brides and Railway Transportation Sections from the 11th Traffic Regulating Group.

b. Finance Disbursing Section from 337th Finance Disbursement Section.

c. Long Lines Signal Section from Company C, 3118th Signal Service Group.

d. Engineer Real Estate team from the Office of the Theater Chief Engineer.

Personnel for the Headquarters and the Procurement and Civilian Labor Sections came from either Table of Organization units or from bulk allotments to Theater Headquarters.

### 31. Inactivations.

The War Brides Section was transferred from Paris to Frankfurt on 2 May 1947. The Railway Transportation Office and the Railway Transportation Section closed on 9 May 1947 and the control of passenger transportation, including the operation of the Main-Seiner passenger train between Paris and Frankfurt, reverted to the Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer. The 7701st EUCOM Detachment was (40) inactivated on 30 June 1947. The Combined Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency completed its mission on 30 June 1947. The Photo Interpretation Team in the United Kingdom was transferred to Army Air Forces, War Department, about 1 July 1947. Paris and Versaille detachments of the 2d Platoon of Company C, 3118th Signal Service Group, were inactivated on 2 June 1947.

32. Operations in Liberated Countries on 30 June 1947.

A number of operations in liberated countries were continued. Several countries had not submitted invoices with proper justification for payment and the work of the Purchasing and Contracting Section was not completed by 30 June 1947. Plans were well under way to turn over its remaining functions to the Office of the Director of Services, Supplies and Procurement, Headquarters, EUCOM. The Engineer Real Estate Section continued the settlement of rental and damage claims after 1 July 1947. The Judge Advocate Section was assigned to the U.S. Constabulary and remained in Paris. The Finance Office continued operations and supervised branch offices in liberated countries. The length of time during which the Finance Office was to continue in operation was to be decided by the Chief of Finance in Washington, D.C. The 537th Military Police Service Company Detachment also continued to operate in Paris.

33. The London Office.

The 7701st EUCOM Detachment established a London office to handle the activities remaining there. Civilian employee recruiting in the United Kingdom was discontinued on 1 June 1947. On 30 June 1947, the Railway Transportation Office, the Motor Pool, and the Administrative Section were closed. On the same date, the petroleum office was transferred to the Navy and the war brides program became

the responsibility of the military attache. The Finance Office in London continued in operation, and, under the plans then current, it was to become a Class B agency of the Finance Office, U.S. Army. (41)

#### CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION

##### 34. Structure and Functions.

a. Continental Base Section (CBS), with Headquarters at Bad Nauheim, provided logistical support for U.S. forces in occupied territory. Its organization included the Commanding General and his staff, a Headquarters Battalion, and services. (42) From 1 April 1947 until 15 May 1947, when it became inoperative, it prepared installations for transfer to the chiefs of services and reorganized the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

b. The Commanding General, CBS, Brig. Gen. T.F. Bresnahan, was designated Deputy Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM, which gave him authority to inspect all service installations to the extent necessary to insure efficient operation at the time of their transfer to the chiefs of services. (43) On 15 April 1947, the Signal and Chemical services were transferred and, on 15 May 1947, the Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance, and Transportation services were transferred.

c. CBS was discontinued on 15 July 1947. (44)

35. Reduction of Personnel at Bremerhaven.

In March 1947, General Clay decided that, insofar as possible, Germans should operate the port at Bremerhaven and the matter was studied by the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement and the Chief of Transportation, Headquarters, EUCOM; and the Commanding General, CBS. (45) General Bresnahan decided that a force of Germans would be developed to control the port operations, but that this would be accomplished gradually by using military and civilian supervisors until such time as the Germans became sufficiently efficient to take over the entire operations. (46) Germans replaced Americans where possible and the Bremen Civilian Port Authority extended its operations to include much of the work formerly performed by military agencies at Bremerhaven. (47)

36. Headquarters Battalion.

Headquarters Battalion operated many of the military installations at Bad Nauheim. Plans for the transfer of its responsibilities to the Bad Nauheim Subpost of the Frankfurt Military Post were made early in 1947. The 53d Military Police Company and the 1655th Engineer Utilities Detachment were inactivated. In February the civilian labor office and in March the 528th Military Police Service Company, were transferred to the military community, Lt. Col. Cornelius A. Lichirie succeeded Lt. Col. James H. Lynch as Headquarters Commandant on

(48)

1 March 1947. Responsibility for interior guard was transferred to the Bad Nauheim Subpost on 21 April 1947, and early in May the Subpost took over the operation of clubs, mess halls, and supply installations.

37. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

a. Col. W. Preston Corderman, who was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, during the last months of the existence of CBS, was assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation after completing his duties with CBS.

b. The Military Personnel Branch of the G-1 Division directed the reassignment of officers and enlisted men. Those who were not assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation went to other units, to the military posts or districts, to military government units, or were returned to the United States or otherwise assigned. During January and February, a survey was made of the status of all officers in the command as respects the overseas tour of duty. Orders covering the disposition of all officers and enlisted men were published by 15 May 1947.

c. Civilian personnel procedures within the command were inspected by a team from Theater Headquarters during the latter part of 1946, and a report from this team was filed in January 1947. As a result of recommendations in this report, a job reclassification program was started, and Employee Councils and Civilian Advisory Committees were formed. A Standard Operating Procedure for Civilian

personnel administration was developed and distributed within the command.

d. Elimination of inapt and inefficient personnel received attention and stress was placed on proper recording of board proceedings. More than nine thousand cases were acted upon.

38. The G-2, G-3 Section.

a. Under the direction of the G-2 Section, a check-point for foreign liaison personnel was established at Bremen in December. (49)  
Out of 225 liaison representatives in the Enclave at that time, only 25 were found to be authorized.

b. On 1 March 1947, the G-2 and G-3 Sections were consolidated with Col. Hugh T. Mayberry, former Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, (50)  
as chief of the combined section. Lt. Col. Lichirie, who had been Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, since 5 April 1946, became Headquarters Commandant.

c. The Commanding General's Inspection Team made its final inspection on 21 April 1947, and the Motor Vehicle Command Inspection Team completed its work on 13 May 1947, thus bringing to an end the inspection responsibilities of the G-2 Section. The plan for the reduction of American personnel in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was prepared by the Section in coordination with other staff sections.

d. Stress was placed on the Army assistance to the German youth program, which was transferred to post and district channels

after the discontinuance of CEC.

29. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

a. Col. W.E. Laidlaw was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and supervised the transfer of installations, functions, and responsibilities to other military agencies.

b. Early in 1947 a new supply system was instituted under which requisitions were submitted to military posts, which in turn submitted consolidated requisitions to service depots. (51) Posts were required to carry specified stock levels for all services. Theater central depots became responsible for supply of the Berlin Command, and Theater disposition level stocks were removed from the Bremen Enclave. Units were not permitted to pick up requisitioned items at depots except under unusual circumstances. Supplies were concentrated in permanent depots.

c. Representatives of CEC and the receiving headquarters made joint inspections prior to the close of CEC. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, Headquarters, USCM, directed such follow-up inspections as he considered necessary.

d. Small units at Bremen were concentrated into Kaserne-type installations in order to save housing. Justifications were prepared for all real estate requisitions and were submitted to CMCUS prior to 10 June 1947.

#### 40. Inspector General.

a. In many instances the administration of funds of clubs and organizations was regarded as unsatisfactory and more inspectors were needed in the Inspector General's office, if all such funds were to be checked prior to the election date. Five officers from other agencies were made available and were familiarized with the regulations during the period 9-11 January 1947. The desires of the Commanding General regarding inspections of funds were discussed at a conference on 21 March 1947. Unit commanders were required to certify that all nonappropriated funds, whether active or inactive, had been inspected by a representative of the Inspector General.

b. Monthly complain sessions were held in Mannheim, (52)  
Nürnberg, Würzburg, Bremen, and Hamburg. Persons stationed near the Inspector General's office could register complaints at any time. During the first three months of 1947, there were 165 complaints received and by 31 March final action had been taken on 152.

#### 41. Fiscal Section.

The Fiscal Section consolidated and justified budget estimates, secured appropriated and other funds, maintained accounting records, and rendered reports. All responsibilities of the office were transferred to the Office of the Chief of Finance, Headquarters, AGC, on 15 March 1947. Lt. Col. R. B. Dougherty was relieved of

Act, as Fiscal Officer on 24 March 1947, and was transferred to the  
(55)  
Office of the Chief of Transportation.

#### 42. Chaplain's Section.

On 1 January 1947, there were fifty-one chaplains assigned to GCS. On 15 March 1947, responsibility for command and hospital religious activities was transferred to military districts and posts, and many of the chaplains who had been with GCS went to military posts. By the end of March, only thirteen chaplains remained. Ch. (Lt. Col.) John F. Caertner continued as base chaplain until 15 May 1947. The Chaplain's Section reviewed and made recommendations regarding marriage applications until 15 May 1947, and a total of seventy-two such applications were handled during the last month and a half.

#### 43. Judge Advocate Section.

Col. Hector J. Abele was Staff Judge Advocate and on 15 May, 1947 the staff consisted of twelve officers, seven enlisted men, twenty-two civilian employees, and one German interpreter. The Section furnished trial judge advocates, defense councils, and reporters for the four general courts partially functioning in the command. Investigating officers, appointed under Article of War 70, were required to deliver their reports of investigations in person so they could confer with the officers who reviewed them.

41. Provost Marshal.

a. On 6 January 1947, Col. Rafael Salzman was relieved as Provost Marshal and was transferred to the 7749th Staging Area. (54)

Col. John J. Turner, assigned from Western Base section, became Provost Marshal on 15 January 1947 and remained in that position until CDS was inactivated.

b. On 15 January 1947, five Provost Marshal units were inactivated, (55) and on 15 March 1947 a number of units were assigned to posts. (56)

With the exception of military police units in the Bremen Enclave, all military police had been assigned to other commands by 10 April 1947. One noncommissioned officer was sent to Bremerhaven to form the nucleus of the safety section of that headquarters.

c. The 7740th Rehabilitation Center at Hamburg was inactivated on the last day of January, (57) after its 400 general prisoners had been moved to Mannheim where they were confined in the former Baden state prison. On 10 April 1947, the operation of the prison at Mannheim was transferred to the U.S. Constabulary. (58)

d. In January 1947 three companies of the 982d Military Police Battalion were assigned to Bremen for guard duty in the dock area. Two of these companies were inactivated on 15 January, leaving only Headquarters Detachment and Company C to cover the entire Bremen area. They were given troops in excess of their authorized strength, but the number on duty there still was small in comparison with other cities in Germany.

45. Engineer Section.

a. Col. E. B. Downing succeeded Col. W. A. Matthias as Engineer a short time before the invasion.

b. The Theater Chief Engineer and the Theater Chief of Ordnance cooperated in the provision of Engineer construction equipment and Ordnance motor vehicles.

c. On 26 February 1947, representatives of the Engineer, CBS, conferred with representatives of the Theater Chief Engineer and Chief Quartermaster and worked out the design for the warehouse of the 56th Quartermaster Base Depot, Giessen, to provide 900,000 square feet of covered storage. At that time work was under way on the Mannheim stockade. Also cranes at Hanau Engineer Base Depot were being covered. On 15 March 1947, fifty projects were transferred to the 1st and 2d Military Districts.

d. All depot units were attached to the 1378th Engineer Base Depot for operations on 25 February 1947. Operational control of procurement was transferred to the Theater Chief Engineer on 31 March 1947.

e. Construction units under control of the Engineer, CBS, were transferred either to the 2d Military District or to Headquarters Command, EUCCM, on 1 May 1947, two weeks ahead of schedule.

f. The responsibility for depot operation had been delegated to the 1378th Engineer Base Depot Headquarters and Headquarters Company, commanded by Col. R. W. Pearson, at Hanau. All other engineer depots had been designated subdepots. On 15 May 1947, the Hanau Depot was assigned to the Office of the Chief Engineer, EUCOL. The 1394th Engineer Base Depot Company was relieved of assignment to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and assigned to the Hanau Depot, attached to the 1378th Port for operations, and further attached to the Bremen Military Post for administration. Other units assigned to the Hanau Depot included five Engineer Field Procurement Teams, the 1374th Engineer Service Pipeline Operating Company, and the 1278th Engineer Supply Detachment.

46. Signal Section.

a. Lt. Col. Edward H. Kurth, Signal Officer, CBS, returned to the United States following the dissolution of the Signal Section on 15 May 1947. Other officers were reassigned.

b. On 31 March 1947, signal depots were being operated at Hanau, Bremen, Neu Auring, Nurnberg, and Mannheim. All supplies which were not declared surplus were being concentrated in Hanau, and other depots were closed following the disposition of surplus equipment. (59)

c. On 12 March 1947, the 126th Signal Service Battalion (less Company A) was assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (60)  
Company A of this battalion remained under control of the Signal

Officer, CBS, and operated communications for Bad Nauheim and Friedberg. A 12-position switchboard was installed in the Bad Nauheim signal office on 26 March 1947, and the Friedberg switch used previously was returned to the German Post Office. Company A was transferred to Headquarters, EUCCOM, on 15 May 1947. Other units were transferred to other commands or inactivated from 1 April to 15 May 1947. (61)

d. Inspections of all former CBS depots were completed on 29 April 1947. All civilian employees of the depots were transferred to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters, EUCCOM, on 15 April 1947. Civilian employees of the Signal Section, CBS, were transferred either to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters, EUCCOM, or to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation on 15 May 1947.

#### 47. Public Relations and Special Services.

On 1 March 1947, the Public Relations Office and the Special Services Section were consolidated, and Col. A.C.M. Azoy became Public Relations and Special Services Officer. (62) Upon the inactivation of CBS, he was transferred to the Office of the Chief Historian, Headquarters, EUCCOM. Prior to 1 March, Special Services Areas were operating in Giessen, Friedberg, Mannheim, Esslingen, Wurzburg, Nurnberg, Regensburg, Munich, and Bremerhaven. Field units took over Special Services responsibilities on 1 March, and libraries, except those in the Bremen Enclave, were turned over to military communities on 15 March 1947.

48. Ordnance Section.

a. The plan for the disposition of Ordnance Section personnel was approved by the Chief of Ordnance, Headquarters, EUCOM, on 21 April 1947. Those who were not assigned to the Chief of Ordnance or the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation went to other units.

b. From 1 January 1947 until it was inactivated on 15 March 1947, the Hohenbrunn Ammunition Depot shipped approximately five thousand tons of United States ammunition to France and to other depots for storage. German authorities received 1,800 tons of live and 1,300 tons of inert captured enemy material for reduction for peace time uses. Bamberg Ammunition Subdepots Nos. 1 and 2 shipped 12,772 tons of surplus ammunition to France for the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission and 2,866 tons of chemical ammunition to Amstetten for disposition by Military Government in the German economy. There were several other shipments of ammunition.

c. European Command took over stock control responsibility (63) early in 1947 and distributed instructions regarding supply procedures. Stock control personnel and office equipment were transferred to the Chief of Ordnance, Headquarters, EUCOM.

d. A Theater reserve vehicle park was located at Illesheim and on 25 February 1947 the Chief of Ordnance, CBS, assumed command of the installation. A base maintenance shop for 4 to 5-ton truck-tractors was established at Aalen. The mission of the Kassel Ordnance

Depot was changed from field maintenance to base maintenance on 4-ton wreckers, 6-ton prime movers, M8 armored cars, and 10-ton wreckers. On 15 March 1947, the Butzbach Ordnance Depot discontinued the repair of materials-handling equipment and the function passed to the Quartermaster. Altenburt echelon shop became inoperational. A sedan rebuild shop was opened in Bremen.

e. Operational control of the Ordnance Emergency Road and Wrecker Service was transferred to the military districts in March. Military posts took control of field maintenance shops.

f. An outline of the technical and administrative organization following the close of the Ordnance Section was given to commanding officers of all ordnance installations at a meeting on 9 May 1947 in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Headquarters, EUCOM. (64) Instructions were distributed to all command levels.

g. Directives regarding the vehicle licensing program were published between 1 December 1946 and 15 January 1947, and conferences were held in major commands between 1 and 15 February. Plates were distributed to subordinate units by 15 March 1947, and were required to be installed on vehicles by 31 March 1947. After 1 April 1947, vehicles not bearing 1947 license plates were impounded. By 31 March 1947, application had been received for 15,192 license plates and 11,870 had been issued.

49. Chemical Corps.

a. Col. Walter A. Guild was chemical officer and during the early part of 1947 the authorized strength of the Chemical Section was reduced to two officers.

b. The Hanau Depot, which became operative in December 1946, became the permanent chemical supply point for the European Command. The depots at Frankenberg and Schierling were closed on 10 April 1947. The centralization of captured enemy material at St. Georgen was started in October 1946 and was completed in March 1947. German organizations sponsored by Military Government handled munitions there under the supervision of military personnel. Methods of demilitarization included scuttling or destruction of the more hazardous types, rendering bombs inert and converting casings and metals to commercial use, and extraction of chemicals for agricultural use.

50. Transportation Section.

a. During the latter part of 1946, the authorized strength of the Transportation Section was 627 officers and 6,060 enlisted men. The actual strength on 1 January 1947 was 532 officers and 4,992 enlisted men. The actual strength on 1 January 1947 was 532 officers and 4,992 enlisted men. Col. Loren A. Ayers, Transportation Officer, returned to the United States early in April 1947 and was replaced by Lt. Col. Donald Washington.

b. On 20 January 1947, the 780th Transportation Corps Base

Depot in Karlsruhe and a service platoon in Bremerhaven were inactivated. (65) Numerous other units were inactivated or transferred.

Command was centralized and efforts were made to increase transportation efficiency by placing truck companies where they could be used to the best advantage. Truck organizations were formed into four battalions with headquarters in Bremen, Mannheim, Munich, and Giessen.

c. On 1 April 1947, freight railway transportation officers' functions were transferred to military posts and in many instances the officers themselves were transferred.

d. Fourteen labor service companies were transferred to military communities on 15 March 1947. Operational control of three German civilian truck companies was transferred to the 53d Quartermaster Base Depot in Munich on 29 March 1947. This left the Highway Section with thirty-seven truck companies of which six were Polish.

e. Beginning on 1 May 1947, members of the occupation forces traveling on a nonduty status were required to pay rail fares. (66) To handle administrative matters arising from this regulation, liaison teams were established in each of the seven principal district offices of the Reichsbahn in the U.S. Zone on 5 May 1947.

f. Bremen Port of Embarkation assumed all transportation functions within its boundaries on 15 April 1947. On 1 May 1947, the Commanding General, CBS, was relieved of responsibility for most of the functions in regard to passenger rail transportation. On 15 May

1947, the 9th and 11th Traffic Regulation Groups, reduced to traffic regulators and expeditors, were transferred to the Office of the Chief of Transportation, Headquarters, EUCOM, and the four remaining transportation officers were transferred to military districts.

51. Quartermaster.

Early in April the forty-six laundry and dry cleaning plants which had been operated by the Quartermaster, CBS, were transferred to military posts. Preliminary arrangements for the transfer of Quartermaster installations of CBS to the Theater Chief Quartermaster were discussed at a conference on 9 April 1947. The transfer was completed on 15 May 1947.

52. Surgeon.

a. Col James B. Gunkner was Surgeon for CBS. During the first quarter of 1947, 176 medical department officers were returned to the United States.

b. The reduction in troop strength resulted in a corresponding reduction in the authorized number of hospital beds. On 14 March 1947, there were thirteen hospitals with a total of 4,600 beds under control of CBS. All but two hospitals were relieved from assignment to CBS and were assigned to EUCOM on 15 March 1947. A number of other medical units were also reassigned. The other two hospitals were assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation on 15 April 1947.

52. 7th Labor Supervision Area.

Col. Vance W. Rutchelor was commanding officer of the 7th Labor Supervision Area. Most of its units were transferred to other commands in March, so that only seven labor supervision companies and thirty-two labor service companies remained on 1 April 1947. These were transferred to other commands on 15 May 1947.

DISCONTINUITY OF THIRD U.S. ARMY AND CONSOLIDATION  
WITH U.S. CONSTABULARY

54. Preparations of Third U.S. Army Headquarters.

a. Preparations for the consolidation of Third U.S. Army with the U.S. Constabulary were started early in January. Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, Commanding General of the Constabulary, became Acting Third Army Commander on 10 January 1947. <sup>(37)</sup> He replaced Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Hays who went to Vienna where he succeeded Gen. Mark Clark as Commanding General of U.S. Forces, Austria. This transfer of command was one of the first moves in the phase-out of Third Army and the transfer of its functions to the Constabulary. It placed General Harmon in command of both organizations during the transition period.

b. At Weiskirchen, where Third Army Headquarters was located, accommodations were prepared for the G-2 staff officers and men who were due to arrive within a short time. One feature of the preparation involved the construction by the 11 6th Engineers of a cafeteria with a seating capacity of 122. This cafeteria was opened on 9 January 1947.

#### 55. Changes in Staff Positions.

Several changes in staff positions were announced during the latter part of January 1947. Col. William H. Tucker, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Commanding General, became Acting Third Deputy Chief of Staff. He succeeded Col. Paul W. Martin, who went to Vienna to serve with U.S. Forces, Austria. Col. William H. Craig became Third Army Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, replacing Lt. Col. W. W. Deesberg, who went to Austria; Col. Andrew W. Reeves became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, replacing Col. Charles P. Bikel who went to Austria; Col. Elmer C. Linder became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, replacing Col. William H. Hill who was transferred to the 3d Constabulary Brigade; and Col. Allen H. Lacey became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, replacing Col. Thomas H. Wilson who was assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria. (68)

#### 56. Transfer and Relocations.

In January, 148 Third Army officers were transferred to the 1st Military Theater. Officers who were selected had efficiency ratings of 95 or better, did not have dependents in the Theater, and were

eligible for at least six months' service overseas. Also during January, 25 officers with low efficiency indexes and 267 enlisted men were returned to the United States. The number of civilian employees authorized was decreased to 61,841, although an additional 2000 locally resident employees were authorized on a temporary basis between 1 January and 31 March. During January, all ordnance officers in excess of Table of Organization allowances were placed in vacancies within the Third Army area. Each military district was assigned a field grade ordnance officer.

#### 57. Inactivation of Units.

Remaining elements of the 9th Division were inactivated on 15 January 1947, and a number of other Third Army units were inactivated and their personnel sent to other organizations. Units inactivated included the 17th Cavalry Squadron, 203rd Engineer Regiment, the 249th Field Artillery Battalion (Colored), 636th Field Artillery Battalion (Colored), 644th AAA Battalion, AA (Colored), 207th Military Police Battalion, 504th Military Police Battalion, and the 294th Military Police Company. (49) Twelve additional Finance Disbursing Sections were assigned to Third Army, and all finance disbursing sections were further attached to station complement units to provide finances to posts and subposts. Three finance disbursing sections were inactivated, but this did not interfere with finance service as they were replaced by units of the same size assigned to Third Army from other major

commands. On 10 February 1947, the G-1 Section was officially incorporated. On 21 January the 24th Transportation Corps Car Company was transferred, with equipment, to the Heidelberg Military Community. On 20 January 1947, the Heidelberg Area Command was discontinued and the Commanding Officer of Station Complement Unit No. 7309 was designated as the commanding officer of the Heidelberg Military Community. Several postal units were inactivated between 1 January and 15 February 1947. Medical units not included in the occupational troop basis were inactivated.

58. G-5 Section.

On 14 February the G-5 Section of Third Army was redesignated the 7750th Displaced Persons Operations Group and was assigned to the Constabulary. It then supervised the formation of district G-5 sections. On 15 March 1947, it passed to the control of Headquarters, USFET.

59. Foreign Liaison Branch.

Liquidation of the Foreign Liaison Branch of the G-2 Section, Headquarters, Third Army, was started in January and was completed on 11 February 1947. The tactical liaison personnel of the French, Czechoslovakian, and Belgian Missions were transferred to the Constabulary and all other liaison personnel were released or reassigned to OMCUS or to the military districts.

60. Transfer of Functions.

The Third Army became inoperational on 15 February 1947. From 15 February to 15 March, the three military districts which it had formerly operated under control of the Constabulary. They became responsible for all static commitments, displaced persons functions, and military communities, with the stipulation that assistance might be obtained from the Constabulary prior to 15 March. Military posts and areas were established under the districts to encompass the entire U.S. Zone, while the Constabulary remained as the sole tactical ground force command. Following the merger, the staff of Constabulary Headquarters was composed of approximately equal numbers of officers from the Third Army and the original Constabulary staff. Company grade officers, who had been functioning on the Constabulary staff, were reassigned to troop units and replaced by field grade officers. The first units of the Constabulary Headquarters moved from Bamberg to Heidelberg on 21 January 1947, and the movement was completed on 15 February 1947.

61. Change in Command of Constabulary.

In April 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, announced that Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, then Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, EUCOM, (70) would succeed General Harmon as Commanding General of the Constabulary. The transfer of command took place on 1 May 1947. General Harmon returned to the United States.

## BERLIN DISTRICT

### 62. Organization and Strength of Berlin District.

a. OMGUS, located in Berlin, provided the United States element of the Allied Control Authority and was responsible for developing major military government policies for the U.S. Zone of Germany. Its only command function was with reference to its own administration. Troops in the U.S. Sector of Berlin were under Headquarters, Berlin District, which was a major administrative command under Theater Headquarters. The Commanding General, Berlin District, however, was responsible to the Deputy Military Governor for military government functions within his district. Berlin District administered ground and service forces and, upon request from appropriate commanders, provided administrative services to Army and Navy forces when needed.

b. Troop strength of Berlin District at the beginning of July 1946 consisted of about 11,000 officers and men, of whom about 4,800 were assigned to the 3d Infantry. The 16th Constabulary Squadron (Separate) and a number of service units were also included in the troop list of Berlin District. A skeletal organization of the 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry, arrived in Berlin on 15 October 1946. The 3d Infantry was inactivated on 24 November 1946. There was a

gradual reduction in troop strength in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and  
(71)  
on 30 June 1947 the total had declined to 7,560 officers and men.

c. Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, commander of Berlin District, was in the United States from 26 August to 22 September 1946. During his absence, Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, Deputy Commanding General, was acting commander and Col. John C. MacDonald, assistant to the Deputy Commander, served as Deputy Commander. Col. Elmer E. Barnes was Chief of Staff and Col. Walter R. Hensey, Jr., was Deputy Chief of Staff. Members of the General Staff were: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Col. Maurice G. Stubbs; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Lt. Col. William F. Heimlich; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Col. Wilbur S. Nye; and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Lt. Col. Dewitt Thompson. Lt. Col. John P. Merrill became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, prior to the reorganization. General Ryan was assigned to Headquarters, USFET, on  
(72)  
21 October 1946 and was replaced by Colonel MacDonald. Most of the staff members of Headquarters, Berlin District, received assignments to other commands following the merger of Berlin District with OMGUS.

### 63. Preparations for the Merger of Berlin District with OMGUS.

The first announcement that Headquarters, Berlin District, and Headquarters Command, OMGUS, would be combined was made in September 1946, and planning for the consolidation was started immediately.  
(73)  
The 16th Constabulary Squadron (Separate) assumed responsibility for

the training and assignment of all German guards. On 10 October 1946, the Berlin District Ordnance Battalion Headquarters (Provisional) was organized. By verbal orders of the Theater Commander on 15 October 1946, General Keating was appointed Assistant Deputy Military Governor for Operations and Deputy Commanding General, OMGUS. (74) He continued to be Commanding General, Berlin District.

64. Transfer of Berlin District to OMGUS.

Headquarters, Berlin District, had been in existence since 21 May 1945. (75) It was discontinued on 1 November 1946. All non-Table of Organization grades were withdrawn and all units, personnel, funds, property, and other assets were transferred to OMGUS. The Commanding General, OMGUS, was charged with responsibility for military security, troop command and administration, administrative support of Army and Navy forces, and other functions previously charged to the Commanding General of Berlin District. The special staff, Berlin Command, OMGUS, except for the Adjutant General, was authorized technical channels direct to corresponding chiefs of services, Headquarters, USFET. Intelligence channels were authorized from S-2, Berlin Command, OMGUS, to G-2, Headquarters, USFET. S-4, Berlin Command, OMGUS, was authorized to deal directly with G-4, Headquarters, USFET, on technical matters pertaining to supply. S-1, Berlin Command, OMGUS, was authorized direct contact with G-5, Headquarters, USFET, on all matters pertaining to displaced persons. All staff contacts

relative to budgetary, accounting, and auditing matters and Tables of Distribution and Allowances were handled through the Control Office, OMGUS. In all other respects Berlin Command staff contacts with USFET were through the appropriate elements of the staff of OMGUS. Berlin Command was established as a subordinate operating headquarters under (76) OMGUS and was not a separate command under USFET.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM ITALY

##### 65. Command in the Mediterranean Theater.

Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ), a combined Anglo-American command established during the war, continued as the supreme command in Italy, although in the European Theater the combined command had been dissolved soon after the end of the conflict. Gen. Sir F. M. Morgan (British) was Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U.S. Army (MTOUSA), under Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanded all U.S. Forces in the Mediterranean Theater. General Lee's headquarters also were at Caserta. General Lee was Deputy Commander of the Mediterranean Theater under General Morgan. Subordinate United States commands were PENBASE at Leghorn, the supply base for the Theater, and the 88th Division at Gorizia, which occupied the United States sector of Venezia-Giulia. American Graves Registration Service

Mediterranean Theater Zone, was attached to the Theater command for administration, but was under the operational control of the Quartermaster General in Washington, D.C.

66. Peace Treaty Provisions.

Under the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty, which was signed on 10 February 1947, all foreign troops were to be withdrawn from Italy within ninety days of the date that the last of the Big Four nations deposited its ratification in Paris. The free state of Trieste was to be policed by British, United States, and Yugoslav troops, each with a strength of not over 5000. The Security Council of the United Nations was to select a governor of Trieste, and all foreign troops were to withdraw from Trieste within forty-five days after their release by the governor. The date on which the last of the Big Four nations deposited its ratified copy of the peace treaty in Paris was to be designated as R-day, and on that day Allied Forces Headquarters was to be dissolved. United States troops would have ninety days after R-day to withdraw from Italy.

67. The Plan for Withdrawal.

The detailed plan for the withdrawal was completed in March 1947. (77) The European Theater was to be responsible for all residual matters in Italy after the closure of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. The plan was to inactivate units in Italy and move indi-

viduals as casualties. Military personnel with less than seven months to serve were to be returned to the United States. After 5000 were assigned to the occupation forces in Trieste and a small number selected for Graves Registration units, the remainder, consisting of an estimated 14,000 military personnel and dependents, were to be moved through the Brenner Pass to the European Theater. Movement by private transportation was authorized, but those traveling by train were to go from Leghorn, where a depot was to be established, to Munich where there would be a reception center operated by the 1st Military District. British forces were to use the Tarvisio-Villach route for their withdrawal. On 10 February 1947, there were about 18,000 German prisoners of war in Italy who were to be withdrawn.

68. Responsibilities.

Responsibilities were assigned to officials of EUCOM as follows: The Director of Personnel and Administration was responsible for the movement of personnel into the European Command; the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement was responsible for the movement of supplies; the Chief of Transportation was responsible for providing government transportation; and Area commanders were responsible for the control of road traffic within their areas.

69. Restrictions on Travel.

Restrictions on travel to Italy were announced on 23 March 1947 when Headquarters, EUCOM, ruled that permission to enter Italy would be given only to those traveling on official business or in an emergency. (78) It was pointed out there no longer were provisions for persons on leave and that travel there would be an undue burden on military facilities and would probably affect adversely the already unfavorable Italian economic situation. Unsettled conditions in Italy and the necessity for maintaining cordial relations with the Italian Government also required strict control over the movement and activities of members of the forces occupying Germany and Austria. All restaurants and other public eating places in Italy had been declared off limits.

70. Delay of R-Day.

During the early part of 1947, planning was based on the assumption that R-Day would be 1 April 1947. But, by 30 June 1947, R-Day had not arrived and this delay made it necessary to suspend the movement of personnel and supplies to the European Command and the shipment of supplies to the Zone of the Interior.

71. Military Liquidating Agency.

Following the withdrawal of troops from Italy, it was assumed that both Allied and United States commitments would continue to be honored. These included fiscal and supply accounting; disposition of archives and microfilming; legal, historical, claims, and war brides responsibilities; and the demilitarization of ammunition. United States personnel who were to remain after the close of the headquarters and who were to be engaged in these residual tasks were to be organized into the Military Liquidating Agency. (79) Quarters and messing facilities were to be furnished for enlisted personnel, but officers and War Department civilians were to be paid station allowances. The strength of the Agency for R-Day was estimated at thirty-six officers, (80) eighty-three enlisted men, and twenty War Department civilians.

72. Conference in Italy.

a. General Huebner, the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, accompanied by general and special staff representatives, attended conferences with General Lee and his staff at Headquarters, MTOUSA, on 2 and 3 June 1947. The purpose was to coordinate planning in the two Theater Headquarters for the evacuation of Italy and for the liquidation of United States commitments in the Mediterranean Theater. Complete agreement was reached between the two commands, and with the American Graves Registration Service, Mediterranean Theater Zone, and the commanding officer designate of the Military Liquidating Agency.

b. As a result of the conference, the Mediterranean Theater revised its plan and included policies and procedures consistent with operations in the European Command. There remained, however, certain problems which the two Theater Headquarters could not resolve. These problems, which had been previously communicated to Washington but on which no adequate directives had been received, were:

(1) Of the approximately 10,000 displaced persons under Allied control in Italy, the G-5 Division of AFHQ estimated there would be about 1000 not eligible for care by an international agency and not subject to forcible repatriation. The policy of the United States and Great Britain was not to abandon any Allied-held displaced persons in Italy. Instructions were again requested as to the disposition of the expected 1000 displaced persons.

(2) War Department instructions specified that the liquidating agency would not be attached to American Graves Registration Service, Mediterranean Theater Zone, for support. All commands agreed that, to secure economy and efficiency, the commanders of the two organizations should be authorized to combine such services as communications, motor maintenance, and medical, as well as purchasing and contracting. Each organization should furnish a proportionate share of personnel and funds for joint services. This system had been utilized successfully by American Graves Registration Command, European Theater Area, and the European Command residual detachment in Paris.

Reconsideration was requested.

(3) The continued use by the Army of Ciampino airport was necessary for flights to Dhahran, for emergency support of U.S. forces remaining in Italy, for emergency support of United States commitments in Greece and Turkey, and for communications, weather, and inspection flights. For these purposes, landing rights and permission to maintain a few liaison personnel at the field were needed. No difficulty in this connection was expected. The maintenance of the Ciampino airport was the real problem. It required runway rehabilitation, if it were to be used by four-engined aircraft through or after the rainy season. The cost was estimated at \$100,000. Mediterranean Theater Headquarters planned to turn the field back to the Italians on R-plus-30 day. There was some doubt as to whether the Italians would repair and maintain the field. The American Ambassador wanted the U.S. Army to repair the field. Mediterranean Theater Headquarters wished to turn it back to the Italians without repair. The War Department was asked to decide. If Ciampino could not be used, Amendola (Foggia) was the alternative. Operation through this field would be much more expensive and would require a sizeable military complement.

## WEST AFRICAN DISTRICT

### 73. Close of West African District.

Headquarters, West African District, was inactivated on 31 October 1946. All remaining surplus property and installations were turned over to the French under the bulk transfer agreement. Headquarters, Air Transport Command, Paris, assumed responsibility for the supplies and installations in Casablanca, Dakar, Liberia, and Tripoli, and was to handle their disposal as they became surplus. One U.S. Army agency, namely, Headquarters, American Graves Registration Service, African-Middle East Zone, remained active in the former area of West African District. It was under the operational control of the Quartermaster General in Washington and was responsible for its own  
(81)  
logistical support.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 9 Oct 46, file AG 322.011, subj: "Theater Liquidation Plan for Areas Outside Occupied Zones."

2. Ltr, Hq, WBS, Oct 46 (sic) file 322, subj: "Western Base Section Liquidation Plan."

3. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 6 Jun 46, file AG 322 GDS-AGO, subj: "Theater Basic Administrative Plan."

4. GO 67, WBS, 19 Sep 46.

5. GO 80, WBS, 16 Oct 46.

6. GO 83, WBS, 24 Oct 46.

7. GO 92, WBS, 30 Nov 46.

8. GO 102, WBS, 10 Dec 46.

9. GO 107, WBS, 30 Dec 46.

10. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 4 Jan 47, file AG 381 GDS-AGO, subj: "Theater Liquidation Plan for Areas Outside the Occupied Zone."

11. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 9 Oct 46, file AG 322,011 GDS-AGO, subj: "Theater Liquidation Plan for Areas Outside the Occupied Zone," par 8.

12. Ltr, Hq, WBS, 10 Feb 47, file AG 381 (SGS), subj: "Residual Activities of Western Base Section Remaining in Liberated Countries and the United Kingdom," sgd C.W.G. Rich, SGS, C of S.

13. GO 3, WBS, 15 Jan 47.

14. GO 14, WBS, 15 Jan 47.

15. GO 106, WBS, 30 Dec 46.

16. GO 4, WBS, 17 Jan 47.

17. GO 30, WBS, 24 Oct 46.
18. GO 11, WBS, 13 Feb 47.
19. GO 6, WBS, 22 Jan 47.
20. Opr Order 6, WBS, 18 Jan 47.
21. GO 4, WBS, 17 Jan 47.
22. GO 106, WBS, 30 Dec 46.
23. GO 23 and Opr Order 16, WBS, 24 Mar 47.
24. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 16 and 20 Jun 47, file AG 322 GSP-AGO,  
subj: "Movement of Claims Office Team 7726."
25. Office Order 167, Chem Corps, WBS, 30 Nov 46.
26. GO 6, WBS, 22 Jan 47.
27. GO 4, WBS, 17 Jan 47.
28. Troop Assignment Order No 1, WBS, 14 Jan 47.
29. GO 106, WBS, 30 Dec 46.
30. GO 4, WBS, 31 Jan 47.
31. GO 90, WBS, 9 Nov 46.
32. GO 2, WBS, 9 Nov 46.
33. GO 13, WBS, 11 Jan 47.
34. Troop Assignment Order No 51, USFET, 18 Dec 46.
35. 2d Ind, ltr, Hq, USFET, 23 Dec 46, file AG 322 GBI-AGO,  
subj: "Letter of Instructions Concerning 7709 MIS-X Detachment."
36. GO 6, EUCOM, 20 Mar 47.

37. GO 17, WBS, 8 Mar 47.
38. GO 21, WBS, 17 Mar 47.
39. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Apr 47, file AG 322, subj: "Responsibilities of Commanding Officer, 7701 European Command Detachment (Paris)."
40. GO 67, U S Constabulary, 30 Jun 47.
41. 7701st EUCOM Det, Final Rpt of Opr, 30 Jun 47.
42. Memo, Hq, CBS, 15 Jan 46, file AC 320, subj: "Functional Operations."
43. GO 26, EUCOM, 10 Apr 47.
44. GO 56, EUCOM, 9 Jun 47.
45. Ltr, G-4, USFET, 11 Mar 47, Maj Gen Carter B Magruder to Brig Gen Thomas F. Bresnahan.
46. Ltr, Hq, CBS, 25 Mar 47, Brig Gen T. F. Bresnahan to Maj Gen Carter B. Magruder.
47. Ltr, Hq, CBS, 11 Apr 47, subj: "Plan for the Reduction of American Personnel Operating the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation."
48. GO 18, CBS, 25 Feb 47.
49. Ltr, Hq, CBS, 2 Aug 46, subj: "Check Point for Foreign Liaison Personnel."
50. GO 18, CBS, 25 Feb 47.
51. SOP 98, USFET, 10 Feb 47.
52. Cir 56, USFET, 1946.
53. SO 68, CBS, 22 Mar 47, par 1.
54. Hq. CBS, PM. Rpt of Opr, Jan-Mar 47.
55. GO 5, CBS, 15 Jan 47.

56. Reassignment Order 1, USFET, 7 Mar 47.
57. GO 10, CBS, 27 Jan 47.
58. GO 22, EUCOM, 12 Apr 47.
59. SOP 86, USFET, 12 Mar 47.
60. Troop Assignment Order No 20, CBS, 12 Mar 47, par 2.
61. Ltr, Off Sig O, CBS, 22 Mar 47, subj: "Forecast of Future Operations Signal Supply."
62. GO 18, CBS, 25 Feb 47.
63. SOP 98, USFET, 28 Feb 47.
64. Cir 1, EUCOM, 21 Apr 47.
65. GO 5, CBS, 15 Jan 47, par 3.
66. Cir 19, EUCOM, 1947.
67. GO 5, USFET, 10 Jan 47.
68. Stars and Stripes, 26 Jan 47.
69. Third U S Army, Rot of Opr, 1 Jan-15 Feb 47.
70. EUCOM Press Release No 52, 2 Apr 47.
71. Ltr, Hq. EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 330.31 AGO, subj: "Consolidated Strength Recapitulation of European Command, 30 June 47."
72. GO 297, USFET, 22 Oct 46.
73. Berlin Dist, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 4.
74. GO 311, USFET, 21 Oct 46.
75. GO 97, ETRUS, 21 May 45.

76. GO 303, ULFIL, 26 Oct 46.
77. Cir, MTOUN, 3 Mar 47, subj: "Administrative Plan for the Transition of Italy."
78. Stars and Stripes, 21 Mar 47.
79. HQ, EUSC, 30 Apr 47, file 10 303.011 GDS-100, subj: "Administrative Plan for EUSC Responsibilities in TUSCAN."
80. HQ, EUSC, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 25 Mar 47, par 35.
81. HQ, USFET, Theater Commander's Staff Conference, No 46, 5 Nov 46, par 25.

**Chapter XLII**

**HEMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION**

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## Chapter XLII

### BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

#### 1. The 17th Major Port and Continental Base Section Sub-Sector No. 4.

With the deactivation of the Bremen Port Command on 15 April 1946, the headquarters of the 17th Major Port, commanded by Col. Edward M. Conner, Jr., became the main administrative headquarters in the Bremen Enclave. The Continental Base Section Sub-Sector No. 4 was activated at this time as a coordinating and inspecting agency of the commanding general of the Continental Base Section, who was charged with area responsibility in the Bremen Enclave. For administration of community affairs the Enclave was divided into two military communities, the commanding officer of the 17th Major Port being responsible for the Bremerhaven Area and the commanding officer of sub-Sector No. 4 for the remainder of the area. The Sub-Sector commander was also the commander of all tactical troops in the Enclave and directly responsible to the commanding general of Continental Base Section for security. Divisional commanders of the 17th Major Port were: Deputy Commander, Col. Paul J. Matte; Director of Administration, Col. Alfred J. de Lorimier; Director of Operations, Col. Herschel D. Baker; and Director of Port Services,

(1)  
Col. O. P. Bragan. Dependents began arriving in April 1946, and were transferred directly from ship to special trains destined for Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich and Vienna. In June 1946 the Port became responsible for processing all female civilians returning to the Zone of the Interior and the Dependent's Hotel in Bremerhaven became headquarters for redeploying dependents.

### 2. The Bremerhaven Military Community.

On 15 November 1946 the Bremerhaven Military Community, commanded by Col. Merrit E. Olmstead, took over all community activities in the Enclave. This move clarified administrative and operational functions and left the 17th Major Port free to administer port operations. The 17th Major Port and the Bremerhaven Military Community continued to function until the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation became operational on 15 March 1947.

### 3. Military Government.

The Bremen Enclave was initially administered by American Military Government personnel under British policy, subject to approval of the U.S. Military Commander. In September 1946 General Clay and General Robertson modified their agreement of 10 December 1945 and the area which later became Land Bremen came under U.S. Military Government exclusively. (2)  
U.S. Military Government detachments in the remainder of the Enclave were withdrawn and replaced by British Military Government Detachments. On 2 January 1947 the area under U.S. Military Government was incorporated as a Land government (Land Bremen).

4. The Troop Staging Area.

The Bremerhaven Troop Staging Area, with a rated capacity of 14,000, was redesignated as the 7749 Staging Area in the latter part of 1946. This staging area operated, besides its troop staging facilities the Dependent's Hotel, the Bremen Emigration Station ( redesignated as the 7730th Emigration Station), the War Bride Staging Area, the Pet Staging Area, and the 421 Army Band.

5. Release of Port by Navy.

On 1 November 1946 the U.S. navy released control of the Bremerhaven port to the Bremen Office of Military Government. Although the navy continued in an advisory capacity, Military Government assumed responsibility for signal towers, sea pilots, harbor masters, weather and storm warning service, barges, dredges, marine security, emergency supplies for ships other than Army transports and navy vessels, and radio traffic to all ships at sea. The 17th Major Port continued to operate port facilities for U.S. personnel and supplies. Military Government directed exports and imports, Army civil affairs, German civil affairs, and Czechoslovak supplies under agreements with that country.

6. Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

a. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, which combined under one command all districts and port functions within the Bremen Enclave and functions formerly assigned to the 17th Major Port, became operational 15 March 1947. It was placed under the command of Brig. Gen T. F. Bresnahan, who remained Continental Base Section commander until 15 June

1947, when Continental Base Section became inactive. Between 15 March and 15 June General Brennahan divided his time between the two stations. Col. Edward H. Connor, Jr., former 17th Major Port Commander, was deputy commander until he was relieved from the assignment 23 May 1947. (3)

He returned to the United States in June. When Continental Base Section became inoperative 15 May 1947, control of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was shifted from that section to Headquarters, European Command. (4)

b. When the staff was organized on 15 March 1947, the Judge Advocate and the Fiscal Officer were under the Chief of Administration, but the two sections were shifted soon after the organization was completed and thereafter they functioned as shown in paragraph c, below. Special Services and Military Labor Service were assigned to the Chief Administration instead of the Chief of Services, as they were when first activated. The Adjutant General's Civilian Personnel Section was combined with the Military Labor Service, a move which placed under one office all U.S. and Allied civilian employees and all indigenous employees.

c. Staff division heads reporting direct to the Chief of Staff were the Food Service Supervisor, the Inspector General, the Chief of the Plans and Control Branch, and the Judge Advocate. The Chief of Port Operations supervised the Motor Transport Officer, the Director of the Water Division, the Director of the Transportation Division, and the Director of Personnel Movements. Sections under the Chief of Administration were the Adjutant General, Military Labor Service, Chaplain,

Special Services Officer, Security Officer, and Community Officer. The Chief of Services supervised the Air Officer, the Surgeon, the Engineer, the Signal Officer, the Quartermaster, the Ordnance Officer, the Chemical Officer, the Transportation Corps Supply Officer, and the Fiscal Officer.

d. When the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was activated, it took over operation of port facilities, but it immediately started plans to turn over the cargo dock operations and security to the Bremen Military Government. This change became effective 1 July 1947 and released 130 Americans, mostly security police. The Port of Embarkation continued to process personnel, load and unload Army transports, and operate staging areas. Military Government took over most security functions and employed German guards as well as German labor on the docks.

7. The Chief of Staff.

Col. Julian H. George was named acting chief of staff 15 March 1947 and was succeeded by Col. Hugh T. Mayberry 15 May. (5) The chief of staff directed and coordinated the work of the staff and was the principal assistant and advisor to the commanding general.

8. Chief of Port Operations.

The Chief of Port Operations was responsible for all port and subport activities and in the absence of the commander commanded the Port of Embarkation. Col. William J. Deyo became Acting Chief of Port Operations 15 March 1947. At that time Lt. Col. William Palmer was named Director of the Water Division. Lt. Col. Edward T. Miller became

Director of the Transport Division and Col. James J. Pirtle was named Acting Director of Personnel Movements. Col. Charles S. Johnson succeeded (6)  
Colonel Pirtle on 15 April 1947.

9. Chief of Services.

The Chief of Services supervised the supply and technical services and coordinated supply activities of the Air Officer with those of the other services. Col. Samuel I. Zeidner became Chief of Services 20 May 1947, replacing Col. Joseph A. St. Louis, Quartermaster, who had been acting in that capacity since 15 March 1947, when the command was activated.

10. Plans and Control Branch.

Colonel George was acting Plans and Control Officer as well as acting chief of staff in the initial organization, and he continued (7)  
as Plans and Control Officer after Colonel Mayberry became chief of staff. The appointment of Colonel George as Plans and Control Officer was made permanent 23 May 1947. Matters affecting the entire port came under this branch, which analysed reports and statistics and, when necessary, recommended changes in organization or strength of staff sections. It also handled public information and the Historical Section.

11. Chief of Administration.

The Chief of Administration supervised the administration of all troops and was responsible for troop movements and assignments of units as well as for security of the area. Other function of the office

included supervision of training, liaison with military government, and coordination of the Army Exchange Service. Col. Merritt E. Olmstead became acting Chief of Administration on 15 March 1947 and served until 15 April 1947, when Col. Chester M. Willingham became Chief of Administration.

12. Judge Advocate.

Lt. Col. Leon E. Ryman became acting Judge Advocate when the headquarters was activated and served until 15 April 1947, when he was succeeded by Col. Lester J. Abele. In addition to reviewing court-martial charges, the Judge Advocate assisted in questions of law with respect to civil-affairs control and supervised action on claims against the government.

13. Inspector General.

Lt. Col. Joseph V. McDermitt became acting Inspector General on 15 March 1947, but on 15 May 1947 he was succeeded by Col. Rexford E. Willoughby.  
(8)

14. Engineer.

Establishment of the Bremen Port of Embarkation headquarters in Bremerhaven, which took place at the time of its activation 15 March 1947, required the Engineer section to undertake a building program in that city. The Engineer also resurveyed all other building projects to determine their necessity and, as a result, several projects which had been started were canceled or reduced. The five construction projects

which were completed during April, May, and June cost approximately \$16,700. The Engineer Section absorbed the Real Estate Section, which had operated under the Military Community. Col. Chester C. Hough was named Acting Engineer 15 March 1947, but was succeeded on 15 April 1947 by Lt. Col. Paul N. Ivancich. Col. Raymond L. Hill became Engineer  
(9)  
5 May 1947.

15. Other Staff Appointments.

a. Other acting staff officers who were appointed 15 March 1947 included: Adjutant General, Col. Ned H. Woodman; Chaplain, Maj. Arthur F. Weaver; Fiscal Officer, Maj. Walter P. Lang; Security Officer, Col. Gerald G. Kelleher; Community Officer, Col. Chester M. Willingham; Air Liaison Officer, Lt. Col. Walter J. Wilson; Surgeon, Col. Earl D. Quinell; Signal Officer, Maj. Ralph W. Schneider; Military Labor Officer, Maj. Gordon S. Gary; Ordnance Officer, Col. J. Worthen Prester; Chemical Officer, Maj. Alber B. Del Monte; Transportation Corps Supply Officer, Capt. William C. Weill; Special Services Officer, Capt. Louis A. Allen, Jr.

b. On 15 April 1947 Lt. Col. Harry E. Trail became acting Adjutant General, Col. Milton B. Goodyear became acting Security Officer, Lt. Col. Frank V. Couch, acting Community Officer, and Lt. Col. James  
(10)  
N. Luton, acting Military Labor Officer. On 14 May 1947 Maj. Wilfred F. Menegus became Fiscal Officer and Lt. Col. George Lennox was announced  
(11)  
as Signal Officer. Staff assignments which were made on 25 May 1947

included Lt. Col. Harry E. Trail as Adjutant General, Lt. Col. Frank V. Couch as Community Officer, Lt. Col. James M. Luton as Military Labor Officer, and Major Weaver was given a permanent appointment as Chaplain. (12)  
(13)  
Maj. Jesse S. Browder became Ordnance Officer 31 May 1947.

#### 16. Transportation.

a. All freight Railway Transportation Offices were discontinued 1 April 1947 and organizations requiring rail freight transportation dealt directly with the Reichsbahn. On 1 May 1947 all passenger Railway Transportation Offices under the command of the Army Transportation Office, Bremen, were returned to the German Reichsbahn. This included offices at Bremen, Hanover, Vegesack, and Bremerhaven.

b. Effective 1 May 1947 Army Transportation headquarters at Bremen was transferred from the Haus des Reichs to 11 Parkstrasse. On 1 June 1947 the 9th Traffic Regulating Group, Bremen, was deactivated and the 7799th Transportation Corps Traffic Regulating Detachment was activated. Four officers and twelve enlisted men were assigned. Operations of this detachment included dissemination of information from higher headquarters to Bremen organizations using rail transportation, inspections, confirmation of release for shipments to Bremen depots, handling cars within the enclave and issuing main packet number for shipments. The statistical Section received daily rail movement reports and forwarded summaries to the Office of the Chief of Transportation. The Liaison Team maintained contact with local military installations

regarding transportation.

c. The highway division of the 7799th Detachment was responsible for the use of all trucks in the 3rd Transportation Battalion. On 30 June 1947 all vehicles in the motor pool of the 7799th Detachment were transferred to the Bremen Consolidated Motor Pool.

#### 17. Security.

The 29th Infantry, which had been assigned to the port to furnish security, was inactivated in October 1946. There was a considerable reduction in the strength of the 487th Port Battalion, which also had a security mission. Later a detachment of Military Police was attached to this battalion. After the reduction of personnel there was an increase of pilferage, and all officers and enlisted men of the command were instructed to observe extra precautions. Troops of the 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry later were assigned on a security mission.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Rpt of Ops, 17th Major Port, Apr-Jun 46.
2. BPOE, Rpt of Ops, Jan-Mar 47, pp 2-4.
3. GO 15, BPOE, 23 May 47.
4. BPOE, Rpt of Ops, Apr-Jun 47.
5. GO 13, BPOE, 14 May 47.
6. GO 6, BPOE, 15 Apr 47.
7. GO 2, BPOE, 15 Mar 47.
8. GO 13, BPOE, 14 May 47.
9. GO 13, BPOE, 14 May 47.
10. GO 6, BPOE, 15 Apr 47.
11. GO 13, BPOE, 14 May 47.
12. GO 15, BPOE, 23 May 47.
13. GO 23, BPOE, 23 Jun 47.

Chapter XLIII

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND  
EUROPEAN AREA

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Chapter XLIII  
AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND  
EUROPEAN AREA

1. Organization.

a. On 1 July 1946 the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) entered its second year of operation, with a central headquarters at Versailles, France, a field command in Germany, and two field commands and six sector headquarters in the liberated areas. On 23 July 1946 a Field Service Division was established in the central headquarters, replacing the Commanding Officer's administrative assistant. This division assumed certain functions which had been performed by the Plans and Operations Division. <sup>(1)</sup> The Second Field Command, with headquarters at Fontainebleau, France, was disbanded 1 August 1946, <sup>(2)</sup> and the Third Field Command, with headquarters at Strasbourg, was disbanded 31 August 1946. <sup>(3)</sup> The First Field Command, with headquarters at Karlsruhe, Germany, continued the Field Command mission of locating isolated graves and evacuating the bodies in the areas east of the Franco-German border.

b. Three zones were initially formed to absorb the field command and sector functions in the liberated areas and to prepare the commands for the initiation of the return-of-the-remains program. The sectors were disbanded effective 30 September 1946. A fourth zone, established 1 October 1946 for the United Kingdom and Eire, was subsequently deactivated and the area jurisdiction of the three zones was redefined accordingly. The First Zone, with headquarters at Liege, Belgium, covered Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. The Second Zone, with headquarters at Etampes, France, covered the Azores and western and north central France. The Third Zone, with headquarters at Nancy, France, covered southern and eastern France, Switzerland, Andorra, and the United Kingdom. Headquarters, Second Zone, closed at Etampes, France, 31 December 1946, and opened at Carentan, France, the same date.

c. The Central Identification Point was established at Strasbourg 1 August 1946. Graveside processing for identification was discontinued and the Central Identification Point, employing a very completely equipped laboratory and the most modern methods, became the processing point for all remains. Elimination of graveside processing except for determination of nationality was a result of the recommendations of Dr. Harry Shapiro, Consultant Anthropologist, who made a tour of the Command between 26 June and 11 July 1946. Subpoints of the Central Identification Point were established at Margraten, the Netherlands, Carentan, France, and Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium. An

identification training program was instituted at Strasbourg and in Paris for the instruction of Command personnel and representatives from the China, Pacific, Atlantic, African, and Mediterranean Theaters.

d. The main depot was at the Isle St. Germain, Paris, with subdepots at Fontainebleau, France, and Liege, Belgium. In January 1947 the AGRC Supply Service was disbanded and the St. Germain and Fontainebleau Depots became major subordinate commands.

e. On 1 October the Isolated Burials Section of the Registration Division absorbed the functions and records of the Missing Aircrew Research and Investigation Office. On 2 October 1946 the Headquarters Detachment was disbanded and on 18 December 1946 the assignment and administration of troops was placed under the Plans and Operations Division.<sup>(7)</sup>

f. The Adjutant General Division was established as a division of the headquarters on 30 December 1946.<sup>(8)</sup>

g. On 1 January the headquarters of AGRC completed moving from the Trianon Palace Hotel in Versailles to the Hotel Astoria, Rue Presbourg, Paris.

## 2. Operations.

a. In July 1946 AGRC entered the second of the two broad phases of its mission. Phase one, the intensive sweeping operations throughout the liberated areas and the French, British, and American Zones of Germany, had been completed and Command operational strength

was shifted to carry out phase II. This included identification of unknowns and resolution of individual cases; concentration and physical or custodial transfer of enemy and Allied remains to the Host Nation or to the government of citizenship; maintenance and development of 37 U.S. military cemeteries; location and concentration into established cemeteries of isolated U.S. burials in neutral and occupied areas; and planning, organizing, and training for the return-of-the-dead-of-World War II program.

b. Within the liberated areas and three zones carried out the static functions of cemetery maintenance and security, conducted re-sweeping operations and special investigations, interred remains, and effected the concentration and transfer of enemy and Allied remains. The zones were further charged with responsibility for carrying out the return-of-the-remains program when it should be initiated in the areas.

c. On 1 July 1946 there were 138,978 U.S. World War II dead buried in established military cemeteries. Of these, 132,743 were identified and 6,235 were unidentified. On that date it was estimated that there were 15,956 recoverable U.S. remains still within the area currently assigned to the Command. A great portion of the estimated recoverable remains were east of the France-German border. Searching operations during 1946 were conducted over an area covering approximately 1,225,000 square miles, about half the land area of the United States. It included the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia,

Hungary, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Helgoland, the Channel Islands, and the Azores. Command detachments penetrated from Northern Ireland to the Russian border, from the Azores 300 miles into the Arctic Circle, and from Portugal to the Floesti area of Rumania. In the course of these operations, lakes were drained, divers were employed, mountain-climbing teams were sent into the Alps and used in scaling the peaks of Norway; canals and smaller rivers were diverted from their courses; large-scale excavations were made, and vast minefields demined. Command vehicles traveled an estimated 25,725,000 miles to supply isolated units which moved into the most inaccessible corners of Europe. Remains from Norway, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar were evacuated by air, a specially developed transfer case and sealed envelope being used.

d. In January 1947 searching activities in Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Switzerland, Eire, and the United Kingdom had been completed. <sup>(9)</sup> The total of accountable isolated deceased on 1 January 1947 was 25,182. A total of 4,535 remains had been recovered and reburied in U.S. military cemeteries between 1 July 1946 and 1 January 1947. Some 13,013 U.S. isolated remains were still to be recovered. A detachment commanded by Lt. Col. Daniel A. Ranney conducted area search operations and evacuated 46 U.S. remains by air lift from the Azores. <sup>(10)</sup> The operation was completed in February. Between 1 January and 30 June 1947 a total of 1,392 isolated deceased were recovered and buried in U.S. military cemeteries, leaving a balance of

(11)

12,119 isolated deceased still to be recovered. During the year ending 30 June 1947, 3,116 U.S. deceased interred in U.S. Military Cemeteries as unknowns were identified. On 30 June 1947 there were 143,864 U.S. World War II deceased interred in the 37 military cemeteries under the care of the Command. Of these only 6,890 remained as unknowns, out of a total of 13,279 originally interred as unknowns.

### 3. Personnel.

a. Col. Joseph C. Odell was commanding officer until 1 May 1947, when he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham. Col. Alfred B. Denniston was chief of staff. Col. Lyman R. Talbot headed the Cemetery Plant Division. Col. Harry S. Robertson was commanding officer of the First Field Command. Zone commanders were: First, Col. George S. Wear, succeeded by Col. Robert B. Johnson; Second, Col. George R. Burgess, succeeded by Col. Samuel N. Lowry; Third, Lt. Col. Jesse D. Stickler, followed by Col. George E. Burritt; and Fourth, Lt. Col. George W. Power.

b. During July 1946 the AGRC shifted from Liquidation Troop Basis to Occupational Troop Basis and military personnel dropped from a previous peak strength of 7,000 to approximately 2,500. It was planned to increase American and British civilian personnel from 1,200 to 2,200 and indigenous labor from 3,000 to 3,600, but Theater and War Department economy policies prevented these compensatory increases. Over 7,000 prisoners of war were employed, but these were gradually released and use of prisoners of war was discontinued in June 1947. The commanding

officer on 8 August 1946 appointed a Manpower Board to function concurrently with the Theater Liquidation and Manpower Board, survey the Command, and make recommendations to effect economy measures.

c. Effective 1 July 1946, identical employment agreements for the use of indigenous labor were negotiated with Great Britain, France, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland.

#### 4. Permanent World War II Cemeteries.

a. Brig. Gen. Thomas North, Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, was conducted on a tour of the proposed World War II permanent cemetery sites by AGRC staff officers in August 1946. Agreement was reached on recommendations to be made to the Secretary of War. On 10 June 1947 the Secretary of War announced the selection of 10 cemeteries in the European area for development as permanent sites. The American Battle Monuments Commission was scheduled to assume control of the cemeteries upon the completion of the return-of-remains program and the reburial of World War II dead.

b. The Command was informed in May 1947 that the return program would be initiated sometime in September 1947.

#### 5. Operations in the Soviet Zone.

a. Searching and evacuation operations within the Soviet Zone of Germany were carried out by the 95th Quartermaster Battalion of the First Field Command, which had available three searching and three disinterring teams. Each search team comprised one officer, a driver,

and an interpreter. A disinterring team was normally commanded by a noncommissioned officer and included six enlisted men. Command teams were accompanied by Russian liaison officers whenever they went into the field. The 95th Battalion had records of 2,504 U.S. burials in 552 towns in the Soviet Zone.

b. Requests for clearance into the Soviet Zone were processed through the Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Division of the Office of Military Government in Berlin. Continuous negotiations with Russian authorities at all levels were necessary to keep operations in progress. Command officers were required to submit a complete itinerary and roster of men and vehicles for each trip a week in advance and Soviet liaison officers normally did not permit any deviation from the original itinerary. This restricted operations and reduced production below operational possibilities.

c. During the last six months of 1946, 858 remains were recovered with only 125 team-days sanctioned. During the first quarter of 1947, Soviet authorities sanctioned only five trips out of a possible thirty-six. Operations were hampered by winter weather and an alleged shortage of Soviet liaison officers. During the second quarter of 1947, all six search and disinterring teams were allowed in the field at one time for the first time since September 1946.

#### 6. Training Program.

a. The Plans and Operations Division of Headquarters directed a training program throughout the AGRC, with special emphasis on the

Central Identification Point. To identify unknowns currently buried in U.S. military cemeteries, subpoints of the Central Identification Point were established at Margraten and Neuville-en-Condroz cemeteries. Mobile teams of identification specialists were dispatched to more distant cemeteries to identify unknowns.

b. Selected students were sent to Theater schools for instruction in all phases of ordnance and automotive maintenance, administration, and quartermaster work, including accounting, records, and mess supervision. The AGRC conducted schools in identification procedures and certain specialized training at the AGRC St. Germain Depot in such subjects as stock record accounting, refrigeration maintenance, and warehousing. Subordinate units conducted disciplinary training under  
(13)  
current Theater directives.

#### 7. Military Justice.

a. The Commanding Officer, American Graves Registration Command, was not empowered to appoint general courts martial. By reason of the phasing out of Western Base Section, which had exercised general-court-martial jurisdiction over all of the AGRC units in the liberated areas, all of these units, and many of those operating in Germany, were administratively attached to Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, Heidelberg, Germany, for court-martial jurisdiction. Other units in Germany were attached to Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, and units operating in Berlin and Austria were attached to other organizations.

b. Records of trial by special courts martial and copies of records of trial by summary courts martial were sent first to Western Base Section and later to the U. S. Constabulary or other commands. Records were forwarded by AGRC units through AGRC headquarters, where they were initially reviewed by the judge advocate. In an effort to improve these records, the judge advocate conducted instructions for officers in the field in court-martial practice and procedure. This instruction consisted of constructive corrective-action letters and distribution of mimeographed instruction matter.

c. In July of 1947 Headquarters, European Command, requested the War Department to grant general-court-martial jurisdiction to the commanding general of AGRC, reporting that the arrangement under which the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, exercised general-court-martial jurisdiction over AGRC was not satisfactory. Mail service between Paris and Heidelberg required a week or more. Air service was not available and it had been necessary to keep seven members of the staff of the Constabulary staff judge advocate in Paris to handle cases  
(14)  
tried there.

d. The judge advocate participated in the negotiations with various European governments for the "major concessions" required from foreign governments regarding the concentration of U.S. dead, the return of World War II deceased to their homeland, and the establishment and maintenance of temporary and permanent cemeteries in Europe.

e. The commanding officer was authorized to approve or

disapprove applications to marry made by enlisted men and civilian personnel of the Command. Authority to approve or disapprove applications by commissioned and warrant officers for permission to marry rested with the Commanding General, Western Base Section, until Western Base Section was deactivated.

8. Plans and Operations Division.

a. Throughout the year under review, the Plans and Operations Division continued to prepare plans and implement directives to effect the necessary field reorganization on the Occupational Troop Basis to accelerate searching and evacuation operations in the occupied zones of Germany and Austria and in neutral and former enemy territories, and to prepare for the carrying out of the return-of-the-remains program in this area.

b. In coordination with the Statistics and Control Branch, the Division prepared statistical progress reports from 1 January 1946 to 1 January 1947 and from 1 January 1947 to 1 July 1947, current operating data for the Command, and the monthly statistical and narrative report to the QMG.

c. Negotiations were carried on continuously by the Plans Branch for necessary agreements from Foreign governments with regard to searching operations, permanent cemetery sites, and return-program operations.

9. Registration Division.

Between 1 July 1946 and 1 July 1947 the efforts of the Registration Division were devoted chiefly to the processing of Reports of internment received from field commands for forwarding to The Quartermaster General, the identification of deceased originally interred in U.S. military cemeteries as unknowns, and the assembling, according to geographic area, of information concerning the location of isolated graves for transmission and use in searching operations. During the year this division processed 15,449 reports of internments, U.S., Allied, and Enemy, and during one quarter alone processed 23,837 pieces of correspondence in answer to queries or in connection with record processing.

10. Public Information Division.

a. The Public Information Division occupied a unique position within the headquarters. It was not a press relations office in the same sense as the normal Army agency, but was a public relations office facing the manifold problems inherent in international relations and the highly sensitive American next-of-kin.

b. From 1 July 1946 the workload of the Public Information Division increased progressively with the phasing out of Western Base Section, the greatly increased interest of foreign nationals in grave adoption programs and other aspects of the U.S. military cemeteries in Europe, and the approach of the initiation date for the return program with its attendant ceremonies and multitudinous public-relations

problems in both Europe and the United States.

11. Historical Records Division.

a. A comprehensive narrative and pictorial history of the operations of the American Graves Registration Command was compiled by the Historical Records Branch of the Plans and Operations Division from the date of its activation. The Branch was established as a Division (15) on 22 January 1947 and the Photographic Section was transferred to the operational control of the Public Relations Office. On 16 March 1947 the Division was transferred, as a branch, to the control of the (16) Public Relations Division.

b. From 1 July 1946 the major functions of the Historical Records Branch shifted from the preparation of graphic and statistical tactical information to serve as an aid to searching operations to the writing and documenting of quarterly Reports of Operation for the American Graves Registration Command. Secondary functions of the Branch included the compilation of cemetery history material, preparation of brochures, location of combat units for Isolated Burials Section of the Registration Division, writing of reports of special operations, and maintenance of historical files and reference material.

12. 11th Base Post Office.

a. The 11th Base Post Office, APO 887, was transferred from (17) Western Base Section to AGRC on 15 March 1947. Finance operations ceased on 28 March and the unit was deactivated 31 March. During its

five years of operation as APO 887, the base post office sold 279,228 money orders. It was replaced by the 17th Army Postal Unit, APO 58, under the command of Lt. George Moffet. The former APO location at Rue de Courcelles, Paris, was vacated on 31 March and the 17th Postal Unit was installed at Isle St. Germain. Unit No. 4, located at Liege, Belgium, ceased operations on 27 March.

b. A large percentage of the 11th Base personnel were re-assigned. Fourteen enlisted men and one officer were transferred to the 17th Army Postal Unit. Three enlisted men were assigned to the 7701 EUCOM Paris Detachment as APO assistants for residual personnel. Lts. Robert Fraser and John Truett were designated as the officers responsible (18) for the deactivation of the 11th Base Post Office, APO 887.

# FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 6, AGRC, 23 Jul 46, app No 1, Change No 2.
2. GO 47, AGRC, 18 Jul 46.
3. GO 50, AGRC, 12 Aug 46.
4. Operational Order 17, AGRC, 1 Oct 46.
5. GO 58, AGRC, 15 Oct 46.
6. Operational Order No 12, AGRC, 1 Aug 46; ltr, AGRC, 1 Aug 46, subj: "Centralization of Processing and Identification."
7. GO 60, AGRC, 2 Oct 46, app 7.
8. Staff Memo No 6, AGRC, 30 Dec 46, app 9, Change No 7.
9. Ltr, AGRC, 28 Jan 47, file RPL 293.9, subj: "Termination of Graves Registration Search and Recovery Operations."
10. Ltr, Azores Mission AGRC, 18 Feb 47, subj: "Narrative Report."
11. Ltr, AGRC, 30 Apr 47, file RPL 293.9, subj: "Termination of Graves Registration Search and Recovery Operations."
12. SO 43, EUCOM, 26 Apr 47, par 12.
13. AGRC, Rpt of Cpr. Jan-Mar 47.
14. Cable WX-1431, 19 Jul 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
15. Staff Memo No 6, AGRC, 22 Jan 47, Change No 8.
16. Staff Memo No 1, AGRC, 16 Mar 47.
17. Troop Assignment Order No 3, WBS, 27 Mar 47.
18. GO 14, AGRC, 1 Apr 47.

Chapter XLIV

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

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## Chapter XLIV

### HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

#### 1. Nature of Headquarters Command.

a. At the beginning of the period under review, Headquarters Command, USFET, was a major command under Theater Headquarters, consisting of 126 assigned and attached units, many of which were under the operational control of other agencies. <sup>(1)</sup> It was engaged in housing, supplying, feeding, administering, and entertaining persons attached to Theater Headquarters and the approximately 140 units of one kind or another supporting Theater Headquarters. Headquarters Command also rendered some types of service to the members of the Air Forces, foreign Liaison Missions, news agencies, OMGUS, State Department, Department of Commerce, American Red Cross, UNRRA, and other non-German agencies, as well as to many individuals authorized to live or visit within the <sup>(2)</sup> Frankfurt area and entitled to receive support from the Army.

b. As a military community located in Frankfurt, Headquarters Command controlled an area of approximately 450 square miles. Approximately 175 units and agencies were stationed or situated within the Frankfurt Community, although many of these were not assigned or attached to Headquarters Command. In October 1946, 781 families comprising 2,161 dependents and 4,200 single persons of officer status resided in the area. An average of 826 transient persons was billeted daily. (3)

## 2. The Headquarters Commandant.

At the beginning of the period under review, Col. Owen Summers was the Headquarters Commandant serving until 8 October 1946, when he was succeeded by Col. G.B. Devore. On 22 October 1946 Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan became the Headquarters Commandant. On 15 March 1947 Headquarters Command, USFET, was redesignated Headquarters Command, EUCOM, and General Ryan continued as Headquarters Commandant until 1 April 1947, when Brig. Gen. R.E. Duff succeeded him. General Duff was the commanding general of the post on 30 June 1947, the end of the period under review.

## 3. Strength of Headquarters Command.

a. The strength of Headquarters Command as of 27 July 1946 was reported to be as follows: (4)

Officers	1,575
Warrant Officers	83
Enlisted Personnel	<u>23,427</u>

Total Military	25,085
U.S. Civilians	2,042
Allied Civilians	1,114
German Civilians, DP's and POW's	<u>23,033</u>
Total Civilian Employees	26,189
Grand Total	51,274

b. On the same date the numbers working in the various sections of Headquarters Command were: 598 officers, 20 warrant officers, 7,627 enlisted personnel, 300 U.S. civilians, 59 Allied civilians, 957 prisoners of war, 17,809 German civilians; total, 27,370. The remaining strength was accounted for in the assigned and attached units.

#### 4. Organization of Headquarters Command.

a. A reorganization of Headquarters Command, effective 16 September 1946, added a Chief of Staff to the Commandant's staff, which  
(5)  
then consisted of the following officers:

- Deputy Commandant
- Chief of Staff
- Executive
- Deputy Commandant for Höchst
- S-1
- S-2, S-3
- S-4
- Adjutant General
- Area Exchange Officer
- Chaplain
- Civilian Personnel Officer
- Dependents School Officer
- Engineer
- Fiscal Officer
- German Youth Officer

took over the Transportation Section's functions of ordnance procurement and supply. In November 1946 a Personnel Accounting Branch was added to the S-1 Section. On 10 December 1946, after a survey of locally recruited labor in Headquarters Command, the 197th Labor Supervision Center was formed for the better administration of the German, displaced-persons, and prisoner-of-war labor employed by Headquarters Command.

c. On 27 January 1947 Headquarters Command announced a reorganization of the Service, Quartering and Accommodations, Space Allocation, and Engineer Sections, not only in its own headquarters but also in the outlying elements of the Frankfurt Post. Planning and coordination of this reorganization were to be the responsibilities of the S-4 Section. The Service Section was integrated into the Engineer Section, although some of the functions of the Service Section were allocated to the Quartermaster and Mess Sections. Quartering and Accommodations Section disappeared altogether, its functions being assumed by the Engineer and S-1 Sections. Section Chiefs of S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4 of Headquarters Command were authorized to give operational instructions to corresponding sections in the sub-<sup>(7)</sup>communities of the Frankfurt Post. The S-5 Section, formed to administer displaced-persons camps in the Frankfurt and Wiesbaden areas, was activated on 6 February 1947 as an adjunct of the S-1 <sup>(8)</sup>Section. The latter was redesignated S-1/S-5 Section on that date. Subcommunity commanders were named deputy commandants.

Information and Education Officer  
Inspector General  
Mess Officer  
Music Center Chief  
Ordnance Officer  
Post Quartermaster  
Provost Marshal  
Public Relations Officer  
Quartermaster and Accommodations Officer  
Service Section Chief  
Special Services Officer  
Staff Judge Advocate  
Surgeon  
Transportation Officer

5. Organizational Changes in Headquarters Command.

a. The changes in organization which were made in Headquarters Command during the year under review do not appear revolutionary when viewed separately; taken together however, they reveal a move toward a more closely knit, more simply and competently run organization. For example, in the first months of the period from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947, during Col. Owen Summer's tenure of the Commandant's Office, staff officers reporting directly to the Commandant numbered about fifteen. Each section chief was at that time personally responsible to the Commandant. A year later, after the change from special staff organization to that of a general staff, with the consolidation of minor branches under the main divisions, officers reporting directly to Brig. Gen. R.E. Duff, who became Headquarters Commandant on 1 April 1947, numbered only four—the chiefs of the  
(6)  
general staff sections.

b. In September 1945 an Ordnance Section was formed. It

d. On 18 June 1947, at the request of the Headquarters Commandant and upon the approval of the Chief of Staff, four general staff positions were allotted to Headquarters Command from the bulk allotment authorized by the War Department for Headquarters, EUCOM.<sup>(9)</sup>

These allotments were for the following positions in Headquarters Command: Chief of Staff; G-1/G-5; G-2/G-3; and G-4. The request for the change from "S" to "G" staff sections was made on the basis that Headquarters Command was one of the major commands in the U.S. Zone and was entitled to be placed on a parity with the two military districts, which already had general staff quotas. Berlin Command, OMGUS, had also already been authorized to have a general staff.

#### 6. Functions of the Headquarters Commandant.

The primary mission of Headquarters Command was housekeeping--furnishing necessary facilities and administrative support to Headquarters, USFET. In addition, it operated Frankfurt Military Community, later known as Frankfurt Military Post, together with its satellite communities. The functions and responsibilities of the Headquarters Commandant show the scope and variety of activities which the Command was required to accomplish:

a. Administration, control, discipline, and training of commissioned and enlisted personnel of Headquarters Command.

b. Administration of the civilian employees of Theater Headquarters.

c. Messing, quartering, supplying, and transporting all persons connected with Theater Headquarters.

d. Security of all installations, facilities, and persons.

e. Responsibilities of a Community Commander. With the shift from the military community system to that of military districts and military posts, these responsibilities expanded to include those of a district commander and a post commander, for the Frankfurt Military Post was designated as an area command.

f. Provision of facilities, transportation, messing, and billeting for the accommodation of certain visitors.

g. Arranging for special honors to be rendered to high-ranking dignitaries and advising the Chief of Staff when such action and honors were appropriate.

h. Provision of information and services to travelers and visitors. Included in the services was the making of travel reservations.

i. Coordination and arrangement of interviews and conferences between visitors and staff officers of Theater Headquarters.

j. Provision of services and facilities to insure operation  
(10)  
of Headquarters, EUCOM.

## THE SECTIONS OF HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

### 7. Commandant Section.

On 4 October 1946, when a Chief of Staff was allotted to the Headquarters Commandant's staff in lieu of an executive officer, the Commandant Section comprised four officers: the Commanding General, the Deputy Commandant, the Chief of Staff, and the Assistant Chief of Staff. The Section exercised general supervision and control over all phases of operations and made final decisions on major policy and problems.

### 8. Public Relations Section.

a. The Public Relations Section was activated on 18 July 1946 with Col. Mark G. Brislawn as Public Relations Officer. Immediately after its establishment, it was charged with responsibility for the administration of the needs of the court, witnesses, and correspondents concerned with the Kronberg Jewel Trials. In September 1946 the Public Relations Division, USFET, made Headquarters Command responsible for the operation of the Frankfurt Press Camp. The Public Relations Section's part in this responsibility was management of a Press Facilities Office, established in September 1946 for the convenience of accredited correspondents. On 1 February 1947, in response to requests from accredited correspondents, a Press Club was organized. The Park Hotel in Frankfurt was taken over for the purpose

and designated the Frankfurt Press Center. The Public Relations Section was made responsible for administration and operation of the recognized Press Center. It participated in the Theater-wide "Think-and-Win" project, in which all members of the occupation forces could submit suggestions for more efficient and economical operations. The project was stopped on 21 March 1947 and the final meeting of the Board of Judges, of which the Public Information Officer, Headquarters Command, acted as president, was held on 2 April 1947. On 1 April 1947 the Public Relations Section assisted in setting up a Cost-of-Living Board to investigate the rising cost of living in the U.S. Zone. On 30 April 1947 the War Department directed that "Public Information" be substituted for "Public Relations" in all titles used in War Department public relations units. Accordingly, Headquarters Command Public Relations Section became the Public Information Office; its chief, the Public Information Officer.

b. At the end of the period under review, the functions of the Public Relations Officer, Headquarters Command, included the following: interpretation of Headquarters Command policy and operations to the public; administration of accredited correspondents through the Press Facilities Office; management of the Frankfurt Press Center and Club, Park Hotel; and determination of the policy and editing of the Occupation Chronicle, the weekly newspaper of  
(11)  
Frankfurt Military Post.

11. S-1 Section.

a. The S-1 Section was established by the Headquarters Commandant, Col. Owen Summers, upon his assumption of that office, three months prior to the beginning of the period under review. He charged the Section with duties relating broadly to personnel administration, as well as matters relating to religion, vice conditions, morale, American Red Cross and similar agencies, funds, insurance, voting, and savings. The Chief of the S-1 Section was also designated (17) Civilian Strength Control Officer. Some of the functions assigned to the S-1 Section were in fact performed by the Adjutant Section. Organizational charts of Headquarters Command at the beginning of the period under review show the Adjutant Section as subordinate to the S-1 Section; in fact the two were parallel in responsibility. (18) The Civilian Personnel Office was also organizationally subordinate to the S-1 Section.

b. In November 1946 the Personnel Accounting Subsection was established as a part of the S-1 Section. Its duties consisted of providing justification for non-T/O grades and ratings and recommending allocations of such grades and ratings. It also gathered, assimilated, and prepared for the attention of the Commandant information on surveys of functions and activities of staff sections, special sections, units, and agencies of Headquarters Command with a view toward more efficient use and a more equitable balance of military, U.S. and Allied civilians, and locally recruited employees. On 7 November 1946 a WAC officer was

9. Inspector General Section.

The Inspector General Section conducted inspections and made reports upon personnel records, company records, and other types of files, as well as upon finance offices, post exchanges, clubs, and other military installations. Administrative inspections were made of all T/O units attached to Headquarters Command. (12) The Investigation Subsection collected facts pertaining to incidents, including all cases of alleged dishonesty or wrong doing involving military or public funds or property. (13)

10. Fiscal Section.

The Fiscal Section prepared the budget and certified payrolls and bills for payment. The Fiscal Officer also acted as auditor and Savings and Insurance Officer. (14) On 14 October 1946 a staff memorandum directed that the Fiscal Section be designated as a special staff section under the general staff supervision of S-4, except for personnel matters, payment of troops and civilian employees, and matters related to nonappropriated funds and currency control, which would be supervised by S-1. The Fiscal Officer was directed to continue to deal directly with USFET divisions on technical matters and with other staff sections of Headquarters Command on special matters of internal interest. (15) On 23 February 1947 the Fiscal Section, Headquarters Command, was redesignated the Budget and Fiscal Section, effective 1 March 1947. (16)

added to the Personnel Accounting Subsection to act as liaison agent to keep the Commandant informed of reports and trends in the Frankfurt  
(19)  
Military Community.

12. S-1, S-5 Section.

On 6 February 1947, when responsibility for all displaced-persons camps within the Frankfurt area and the Wiesbaden Military Community was taken over by the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, USFET, from the Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, (20) the S-1 Section was redesignated the S-1/S-5 Section. The S-5 Section was formed on that date as a subsection of S-1 Section to handle the newly acquired responsibilities. These included the housing, feeding, clothing, and medical care of some 7,000 displaced persons in eight camps and one hospital. The actual administrative work within the camps was to be accomplished by the same body which had previously been charged with that work--UNRRA Team No. 1022. The S-5 Section was directed to cooperate to the fullest extent in providing transportation for the movement of supplies and people, in promoting repatriation, in inspecting the camps, and in giving all other aid necessary from the military standpoint. On 11 April 1947 the Hanau Displaced Persons Camp was added to the Command, swelling the displaced persons population under Headquarters Command to approximately 13,000. A summer wood-cutting program was initiated in April 1947. The Offenbach Trade School, established to provide training for displaced persons in trades

such as plumbing, electricity, and carpentry, was opened on 1 May 1947. In the interests of providing additional housing in the Frankfurt area, the Emigrant Assembly Center and the Niederrad Displaced Persons Camp were combined and moved in the spring of 1947 to Butzbach, from which point all further emigration moves were to originate. (21)

### 13. Adjutant Section.

a. The Adjutant Section during the period under review performed functions comparable to those of the Adjutant General of a division. These included editing, authentication, publication, and distribution of all directives issued in the name of the Commandant; handling correspondence and reports; preliminary consideration of applications for direct commissions and Officers Candidate School; making arrangements for the physical examination of, and for boards of officers to examine officer candidates; and providing information to units of the command regarding matters of policy, organization, and procedure. The Adjutant Section also had the responsibility of handling all applications for marriage, a task which became heavier at the end of 1946 with the announcement of the new Theater policy permitting marriages between members of the occupation forces and Germans. (22)

With the change in organization from the military communities to military Posts on 15 March 1947 and the subsequent absorption of Bad Nauheim and Hanau as satellites of the Frankfurt Military Post, the Adjutant Section gained new responsibilities, notable among which was the responsibility for the maintenance of correct administrative procedure throughout the Post.

b. The Adjutant Section was divided into Enlisted, Officers, Classification and Assignment Subsections; the Recruiting Office; and the Separation Center. On 7 January 1947, the Classification and Assignment Subsection was released from the Adjutant Section and placed directly under the S-1 Section. It continued, however to work closely with the Enlisted Branch of the Adjutant Section. (23)

c. The Adjutant Section was instrumental in securing the appointment, on 27 September 1946, of a Chief of Staff to the Commandant. (24)

#### 14. Visitors Bureau.

The Visitors Bureau received and arranged for the entertainment of distinguished visitors. It operated the Victory Guest House near Frankfurt.

#### 15. Staff Judge Advocate Section.

Administration of military justice for Headquarters Command was the primary concern of the Staff Judge Advocate Section. Headquarters Command exercised general, special, and summary court-martial jurisdiction over approximately 2,000 officers, 22,000 enlisted personnel, and 4,000 civilians. The Section maintained communication with investigating agencies, analyzed evidence, rendered advice on charges, and assisted in pending cases. The Section also rendered advice on legal questions relating to claims and relations with the civilian population. (25)

The Staff Judge Advocate Section was divided

into the following subsections: Review, Pre-Trial, Court Reporting, Trial, Delinquency Report, and Administrative.

16. Chaplain's Section.

By September 1945 the Frankfurt Military Post afforded religious services and guidance for all denominations and had Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish chaplains on duty. Religious services were conducted for all outlying units, displaced-persons camps, and prisoner-of-war enclosures.

17. Provost Marshal Section.

The Provost Marshal Section had the dual mission of maintaining law and order and of supervising the Post Guard House. It exercised general supervision over the military police units assigned to duty on the post. The Provost Marshal acted as commanding officer of the 18th Infantry in addition to his other duties.

18. Special Services Section.

The Special Services Section carried on manifold activities through its subsections. The Motion Picture Section procured and distributed motion pictures and maintained six theaters in the Frankfurt and Höchst areas. The Entertainment Section arranged for and supervised all post and unit entertainment, including locally produced shows, and American bands and German orchestras for clubs. The Athletic Section coordinated all sports programs, planned and arranged

for athletic schedules, and supervised generally athletic activities. The Supply Section procured necessary materials and equipment to carry out the mission of the Special Services Section. The Clubs Section supervised the GI Country Club, the AEF Club, the Arts and Crafts Club, and the Powder River and Elkhorn Stables. The Publicity Section distributed publications such as Stars and Stripes, Dog Tag, Army Talks, various magazines, and council books. The Command Hostess assisted the Special Services Officer in development of policies and plans for Army service clubs. The Librarian supervised the Special Services Library and the library facilities of units and clubs of the post. (26)

19. Civilian Personnel Section.

a. At the beginning of the period under review, the functions of the Civilian Personnel Section, over which the S-1 Section has general supervision, included procurement and administration of all civilians--U.S., Allied, and locally recruited--working in the general and special staff divisions of Theater Headquarters. The civilian employees falling under its jurisdiction included approximately 3,000 U.S. and Allied civilians employed in Headquarters, USFET; 25,000 Germans and displaced persons employed in the Frankfurt area; and 6,000 Germans and displaced persons employed through a branch office in Höchst. After the assumption by Headquarters Command of administrative and operational responsibility for the Bad Nauheim and Hanau Subposts, Civilian Personnel Offices were set up in those places in

addition to those already existing in Frankfurt and Höchst. The civilian clubs in the Frankfurt Community were administered by the  
(27)  
Civilian Personnel Section.

b. The German Subsection was responsible for the procurement, administration, and pay of Germans and displaced persons employed in Theater Headquarters. By the end of June 1947 plans had been made for the elimination of the German Subsection and the consolidation of its functions with those of the U.S. and Allied Personnel Subsection.

c. The Typist Training Subsection was responsible for training English-speaking Germans as typists and stenographers to work for the U.S. Army. On 1 May 1947 the EUCOM Adjutant General Clerical School was consolidated with the Typist Training Subsection and designated the Headquarters Command Clerical Schools. From 1 April to 30 June 1947, 147 persons were trained and placed in employment.

d. The Leave and Terminations Subsection handled contract terminations for U.S. and Allied civilian employees and orders for leaves in the Theater or return to the Zone of the Interior. In June 1947 it made plans to assume responsibility for orders sending war brides, other than German, to the Zone of the Interior.

e. Other subsections were Employee Relations, handling personnel problems and orientation; Payroll, charged with the payment of U.S. and Allied civilian employees; Classification, responsible

for job allocation for U.S. and Allied civilian employees; Placement, concerned generally with getting civilian employees placed in the positions for which they were best suited; Position and Strength Control, charged with maintaining a position-control file and making (29) monthly civilian employee strength reports; and Administration.

20. S-2/S-3 Section.

a. The S-2/S-3 Section insured post security, handled all intelligence matters, and directed operations and training. It supervised Information and Education activities, the Music Center, dependents schools, and German Youth Activities. The accomplishments of the S-2/S-3 Section were, by reason of the scope of its duties, varied.

b. The Security and Intelligence Subsection, in July 1946, took over from the Counter Intelligence Corps the making of loyalty investigations. It prepared a questionnaire for displaced persons applying for passes to enter the Frankfurt Compound, and a card index of all Germans cleared for employment on the post. In December 1946 it supervised the cancellation of all existing passes for entry into the Frankfurt Compound, and the issue of new passes to qualified persons. In February 1947 it instituted the program of finger printing all U.S. and Allied civilian employees and dependents on the post. Throughout the period under review, the Subsection supervised the issue of personal identity documents to dependents authorized to reside on the post.

Ordnance Sections. It directed post supply and services, and all  
(31)  
supply matters were channeled through it.

22. Transportation Section.

a. The Transportation Section furnished transportation to Theater Headquarters and Headquarters Command. It provided ordnance services for the units assigned or attached to Headquarters Command, until an Ordnance Section was organized in Headquarters Command in  
(32)  
October 1946.

b. The Transportation Battalion of the Transportation Section employed two car companies and many German civilians in operating the local motor pools, taxi service, and all long-distance motor passenger service for Headquarters, USFET, and Headquarters Command. The Battalion had charge of second echelon maintenance for all sedans and jeeps. The Truck Battalion, using two Quartermaster Truck Companies, handled local and long-distance trucking for Theater Headquarters. Two Labor Supervision Companies supervised the German drivers, who were organized into four Provisional Truck Companies at the beginning of the period under review. The Ordnance Maintenance Section, consisting of two Ordnance Companies and one Provisional Ordnance Company, was responsible for third and fourth echelon maintenance of all motor vehicles.

23. Mess Section.

a. In September 1946 the Mess Section operated ten messes,

c. The Community Schools Subsection supervised preliminary surveys, repair, and reconstruction of buildings for the opening of the Frankfurt dependent children's schools in early October 1946. By 31 December 1946, teachers in these schools totaled twenty-four; pupils, 519.

d. The I&E Subsection operated and staffed the Frankfurt Consolidated School, a command school concerned with adult education, offering a variety of courses to members of the forces. Two new projects were the Literacy Training Course and the Able Area Extension School.

e. The Music Center operated bands commanded by an officer of the S-2/S-3 Section and attached to the Headquarters Command Service Battalion for supply.

f. The GYA (German Youth Administration) Subsection supervised the participation of inhabitants of Frankfurt Military Post in the Theater-wide program for the rehabilitation and education of German Youth. Sports fields for German children were sponsored by some units, discussion groups were organized to bring American and German young people together, and facilities and equipment were made available to German youth for athletic contests and parties. A youth center for German girls was established in Frankfurt. (30)

21. S-4 Section.

The S-4 Section exercised general staff supervision over the Transportation, Quartermaster, Mess, Medical, Engineer, and

seven clubs where messes or snack bars were provided, and nine other installations such as warehouses, a bakery, and a Class VI supply store. The Mess Officer at the Casino Mess in Frankfurt had the sole responsibility for preparing menus. Additional officers were assigned to supervise other installations. Several new messes were established-- a Technical Investigators' Mess at Bad Homburg, the Mayflower Club for enlisted men, and a mess for dependent children attending the Frankfurt Schools. (33) A pig farm was established.

b. During the period under review, the regulations governing the consumption of hard liquor were revised to decrease drunkenness and to improve the decorum of places where drinks were served.

#### 24. Quartering and Accommodations Section.

The Quartering and Accommodations Section maintained all records covering assignments of rooms, hotel rooms, and dependents' quarters, as well as all real estate and household furnishings taken over by the U.S. Army. The Section was charged with the operation of 4,008 billets in Frankfurt, and 1,200 in Höchst, located in 1,147 separate houses and 9 hotels. It was responsible for supplying cleaning materials and household equipment and for the operation of nine warehouses. The main operating units were subsections named Dependents Assignment, Assignment, Hotel, Supply, Area, Utilities Liaison, and Outer-Area. In January 1947 some of the functions of the Quartering and Accommodations Section were allocated to the Engineer

Section, and it was planned to place the Quartering and Accommodations Section itself under the supervision of S-1 Section at an early date. On 4 June 1947 the Quartering and Accommodations Section disappeared, its duties having been assumed entirely by the Engineer and S-1 Sections.  
(34)

25. Service Section.

The Service Section was organized in June to relieve the S-4 and Engineer Sections of a variety of miscellaneous duties. These included the following: street cleaning, building maintenance, trash and garbage disposal, harvest of vegetables, distribution of solid fuels and operation of coal yards, care of general and senior officers' quarters, supplying cleaning and preserving materials for buildings and senior officers' and dependents' quarters, and operation of four messes for German civilians employed by the U.S. forces on the Frankfurt Post.  
(35)

Service Section branches which accomplished these duties included a Class I Depot and subsections named Supply, Building Maintenance, German Civilian Mess, Palmgarden and Vegetable Garden, Solid Fuels, Area Maintenance, and Administration. In January 1947 the Service Section was absorbed by the Engineer Section, although some Service Section responsibilities passed to the Quartermaster and Mess  
(36)

Section.

26. Engineer Section.

- a. The Engineer Section was engaged in an active construction

program throughout the Frankfurt area. On 27 January 1947, in a re-organization of several Headquarters Command sections, the Engineer Section was charged with jurisdiction over space allocation and made responsible for the supervision of the billet clerks, who had been priority servants under the jurisdiction of the Quarters and Accommodations Section. The Service Section was also absorbed by the Engineer Section, which thus became responsible for all utilities, for hotel supervision, for the reception of dependents, and for furnishings in quarters until Quartermaster Section could take over the last-named responsibility. (37)

b. Units comprised in the Engineer Section, Headquarters Command, in September 1946 were:

- 3083d Engineer Map Depot Detachment, Mülheim
- 3084th Engineer Map Detachment, Frankfurt
- 1681st Engineer Survey Team
- 2892d Engineer Technical Intelligence Team
- 2940th Engineer Technical Intelligence Team
- 6800 Engineer Procurement Team
- 6801 Engineer Procurement Team
- 6802 Engineer Procurement Team
- 6803 Engineer Procurement Team
- 6804 Engineer Procurement Team
- 655th Engineer Topographic Team (Detachment A).

#### 27. Quartermaster Section.

On 15 February 1947 the Quartermaster Section assumed responsibility for the distribution of coal, which until then had been a function of the Service Section, Headquarters Command. By 1 April 1947 the Quartermaster Section had taken over responsibility for all quarters and their furnishings. (38)

Quartermaster activities at Bad Nauheim and

Hanau were taken over by this section when Headquarters Command assumed administrative and operational responsibility for those sub-  
(39) posts. The Quartermaster Section operated the following installations in the Frankfurt Community during the first quarter of the period under review: the Quartermaster Distributing Point for Class I, II, and IV supplies, another distributing point for Class III supplies; the commissaries in Frankfurt and Höchst (later those in Bad Nauheim and Hanau also); a Type B Commissary; Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plants nos. 1 and 2 in Frankfurt; and the Frankfurt Motor  
(40) Pool.

#### 28. Medical Section.

The Medical Section operated a 60-bed hospital, a 17-chair dental clinic, one dental laboratory, seven prophylactic stations, and dispensaries in Höchst and in Bad Homburg, and three in Frankfurt, one in the Headquarters Building and one in the Alliance Building in addition to the 2d General Medical Dispensary. Until 6 January 1947, the Medical Section directed the 753d, 754th, 755th, and 756th Dental  
(41) Operating Detachments. On that date they were inactivated. The 2d General Medical Dispensary was reorganized 15 March 1947.

#### 29. Ordnance Section.

The Ordnance Section, organized late in 1946, took over from the Transportation Section the handling of ordnance supplies and installations. Its mission was the procurement, maintenance, and

repair of ordnance material and equipment, and the technical supervision of unit ordnance functions. (42)

30. Postal Facilities.

The 24th Base Post Office handled postal matters for Headquarters Command and the Frankfurt area. Although it came under the general supervision of Headquarters Command, the Post Office was a separate T/O unit, with its own commanding officer, adjutant, and staff. It is not shown on organization charts of the Command. (43)

31. Signal Section.

The Signal Section of Headquarters Command handled communications supplies for Headquarters Command and Theater Headquarters. The Theater Chief Signal Office performed the actual communications work for the Frankfurt area. On 5 December 1946 the Signal Section was inactivated. It was succeeded by a Signal Property Office, which at the end of the period under review handled procurement, not only for Headquarters Command and Theater Headquarters but for the entire U.S. Zone in Germany. It furnished communications supplies for the Moscow Conference in early 1947. (44)

## TROOPS

### 32. The Headquarters, USFET, WAC Detachment.

This detachment comprised all the Wacs stationed in the Frankfurt Military Post and furnished to its own members all services such as messing, billeting, laundry, and entertainment. (45)

### 33. Headquarters Command Service Battalion.

Provision and administration of messing, quartering, and miscellaneous services for enlisted men billeted in Able Area, Bolster Area, and Gutleutstrasse, Frankfurt, were the responsibilities of the Headquarters Command Service Battalion. The Battalion also kept the service records and handled administration and supply for other enlisted men billeted elsewhere in Frankfurt or in near-by communities. (46)

### 34. 197th Labor Supervision Center.

The 197th Labor Supervision Center was activated on 10 December 1946 and on 16 December all labor supervision and labor service units of Headquarters Command were assigned to it. (47) Its strength on 10 December 1946 was three officers, six enlisted men, and approximately twenty thousand Germans and displaced persons. (48) Prisoner-of-war labor also was supervised by the Center. In March 1947 the Center took over from the Service Section all mess halls (49) for Germans as well as a Class I Ration Distribution Point.

## FRANKFURT MILITARY POST

### 35. Change from "Community" to "Post."

a. In the transition from USFET to EUCOM in March 1947, the designation of the smallest commands having area responsibility was changed from "military communities" to "military posts." Frankfurt Military Community became Frankfurt Military Post. It was not made a part of a military district, in consideration of its unique position as the location of Headquarters, EUCOM. The boundaries of Frankfurt Military Post were the same as those of Frankfurt Military Community, comprising Landkreise Usingen, Friedberg, Obertaunus, and Maintaunus, and Stadtkreise Frankfurt and Offenbach. (50) On 14 May 1947 Frankfurt Military Post was enlarged to include the following (51) subposts: Bad Nauheim Subpost, including Bad Nauheim, Friedberg, Butzbach, and villages in close proximity to these three towns; Hanau Subpost, coterminous with Landkreis Hanau; and Höchst Subpost, including Kreis Maintaunus and that part of Stadtkreis Frankfurt lying west of the autobahn. Eschborn Air Field and the Europasia Hotel in Bad Soden were designated as "Exempt Air Installations," to be reserved for use by the Air Forces subject to eventual return to the control of the Frankfurt Military Post.

b. Only about half of the troops engaged in the administration of the newly added subposts remained on duty, so that additional strength had to be supplied by Headquarters Command. In the case of

Bad Nauheim, where the station complement had consisted almost entirely of persons on detached service from Continental Base Section, it was necessary to provide a new administrative unit, Station Complement No. 7737, which was established on 4 April 1947. With the dissolution of Continental Base Section on 15 May 1947, Community Headquarters assumed full operation of all services, including dependents schools. In June 1947 Special Services, EUCOM, moved from Frankfurt to Bad Nauheim, establishing its headquarters in the Grand and Park Hotels, (52) formerly occupied by Continental Base Section.

36. Functions of Post Commander.

The Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, became Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post. He was responsible, as previously, for providing housekeeping services and the essentials of living to all organizations and persons assigned or attached to his command or supported by the U.S. Army. When an exempt Air Forces installations within his post did not have adequate facilities of its own, he was to allow personnel of that installation access to and use of post facilities as provided by Theater directives. He was to maintain internal security and law and order and to enforce rules of military conduct, discipline, bearing, and appearance on the part of persons assigned or attached to his command. In all other respects, the Headquarters Commandant continued to have the same duties, responsibilities, and powers that he had had as commander of a military community.

He was named a member of the special staff of the Deputy Commander in Chief, just as he had been a member of the special staff of the Theater Commander. Headquarters Command, EUCOM, continued to be, at the same time, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCOM, and one of the major commands of EUCOM having housing area responsibility.

37. Housing Problems.

a. Because it was the headquarters of a military post which also housed Theater Headquarters, Headquarters Command, USFET had a wide range of activities and problems. No problem was more serious than the shortage of adequate housing in the Frankfurt area. A Headquarters Command Community Planning Board was formed for the purpose of guiding planning and general policy for the Frankfurt Post. This was distinct from the Community Planning Board, Headquarters, USFET, which was established in July 1946 for Theater-wide community planning. Measures used to combat difficulties in Frankfurt set precedents for over-all community planning, and the Frankfurt area could most easily be used as a testing ground for the policies of the USFET Community Planning Board, which itself was located in Frankfurt. The housing shortage was serious throughout the Theater and most critical in Frankfurt.

b. The housing problem was not a new one. As early as 22 July 1946 Col. Owen Summers, then Headquarters Commandant, recommended the movement to other localities of some of the 140 organizations

assigned to his command for administration. Colonel Summers stated that by 30 September 1946 Headquarters Command would have housing for 1,061 families whose applications had been approved. He expressed it as his opinion that the maximum number of families which could be quartered in the Frankfurt Community was 1,100 with 5,000 other persons (53) billeted as officers.

c. By early September 1946, 393 applications for dependents quarters for the following November had been disapproved by Headquarters Command because of lack of quarters. It had been planned that no additional property would be requisitioned until adjustments in billet assignments, movement of certain units from the post, and repair of property already requisitioned were accomplished. The Headquarters Commandant stated that these measures could only partially meet the need for quarters unless applications for quarters were deferred for long periods.

d. The Chief of Staff therefore directed the Headquarters Commandant to initiate a program for requisitioning additional property in order to provide quarters for persons authorized to bring their dependents to the Frankfurt Community. The Chief of Staff also directed that the reception of dependents was not to be delayed by the program for the repair of property already requisitioned, nor by plans for moving units out of Frankfurt. The Chief of Staff ordered that troops be quartered in barracks whenever possible, so as to make other billets and quarters available for persons entitled to be housed as

officers. The Chief of Staff also required that monthly reports of progress in providing housing for dependents be submitted by Headquarters Command to the USFET Community Planning Board. These were to include the number of applications received and the number of family dwelling units made available by the measures mentioned above. (54)

Headquarters Command was directed to submit a complete housing plan, including an indication of the number of quarters which were to be requisitioned and a reconsideration of housing needs in the light of the anticipated reduction in the Troop Basis in the succeeding five months. (55)

e. Colonel Summers stated at the end of September: (56)

"Since 28 April 1946, when no dependent families were in this community, 800 families have been received and housed. Practically every billet and quarters required extensive engineer preparation." On 21 November 1946 Brig. Gen. C.E. Ryan, Headquarters Commandant, stated that the maintenance of existing housing facilities and public utilities and the provision of additional housing were the most urgent and pressing problems of the Frankfurt Military Community. (57)

### 38. Procurement of Construction Materials.

The burden of readying houses and apartments for families inevitably fell to the Engineer Section, Headquarters Command. A serious problem was presented by the necessity of procuring locally items needed in the repair and maintenance of houses. Existing (58)

USFET directives prohibited purchase locally of noncritical construction items in excess of \$100.00 without prior approval of the chief of service and Military Government; local procurement of critical items was not permitted in any amount without such approval. It was in the field of critical items that procurement difficulties most seriously hampered operations. General Ryan recommended that adequate manufacturing facilities be allotted for use of Headquarters Command or that purchases from German sources of critical items up to a value of \$15.00 be permitted without the prior approval mentioned. After a meeting attended by representatives of OMGUS, Headquarters Command, USFET, and the G-4 and G-5 Divisions of Headquarters, USFET, on 7 December 1946, the Chief of Staff directed that existing regulations requiring Military Government approval for local procurement would be adhered to despite the severity of the problem, since production of the needed items was limited. Telephonic clearance between the Engineer Section, Headquarters Command, and OMGUS emerged as the only practicable solution for expediting repair and maintenance work in the Frankfurt Community. (59).

### 39. Population of Frankfurt Military Community.

a. On 1 October 1946 a total of 24,637 persons comprised the population of the Frankfurt Community, as follows: (60)

Hq, USFET . . . . .	1,275
Hq Comd, USFET . . . . .	16,661
Other military units . . . . .	2,053

Civilian employees of government agencies . . . . .	1,261
Red Cross . . . . .	36
UNRRA . . . . .	14
American Joint Distribution Committee . . . . .	8
News correspondents . . . . .	40
Other commercial employees . . . . .	27
Dependents . . . . .	<u>1,432</u>

Total 24,637

b. A 15 percent reduction in strength of Headquarters, USFET, would be accomplished by 1 November 1946; 25 percent, by 1 February 1947. For housing planning purposes the February estimate was to be (61) used also for July 1947. The occupational troops basis was expected to drop from 198,139 as of 1 December 1946 to 160,000 by 1 (62) February 1947. It was expected that, by 15 November 1946, 891 families would be quartered in the Frankfurt community and that by (63) 1 February 1947 the figure would swell to 1,360 families.

#### 40. Measures Designed to Relieve the Housing Shortage.

The following measures were initiated to ease the housing (64) shortage:

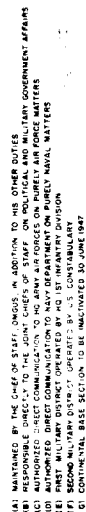
- a. Movement of U.S. and British FIAT to another community.
- b. Movement of Headquarters, whose staff totaled 70 officers and 755 civilians, to Bad Nauheim.
- c. Designation of Heidelberg as a USFET Community after 1 July 1947. Implicit in this was the understanding that Headquarters Command, USFET, would operate both Heidelberg and Frankfurt Communities without an increase in the number of service troops.

41. Frankfurt as the Capital of the Combined Zones.

- a. The Anglo-American agreement on the economic union of the U.S. and British Zones and the decision to make Frankfurt the seat of the Anglo-American (Bipartite) and the German (Bizonal) agencies of the combined Zones brought new responsibilities to Headquarters Command and new pressure upon the already overtaxed housing facilities of Frankfurt Military Post. (65) Planning for the support of Bipartite and Bizonal agencies in the U.S. Zone began in February 1947. It was anticipated that considerable military assistance would be required, particularly in the early stages of operation. The U.S. Army was directed to furnish quarters and logistical support to U.S. and British members of the Bipartite agencies in the same manner and to the same extent as (66) to its own members. Housing and other facilities for German members of the Bizonal agencies were to be furnished from the German economy. The post commanders were to cooperate to the fullest extent in releasing requisitioned property, but no logistical support was to be given (67) to the German officials. On 5 March 1947 the strength of the agencies of the combined zones for which office equipment and supplies would have to be furnished by Headquarters Command was estimated at 192 U.S. (68) and British citizens and 100 German employees. Because of the importance of the move, the Headquarters Commandant spent much time (69) inspecting buildings and preparing reports for EUCOM Headquarters.
- b. Until the British could set up their own administrative organization, including facilities for transport, rations, and first

aid, it was planned that U.S. Army facilities such as post exchanges, commissaries, cleaning and dying establishments, and repair shops would be open to the British stationed in Frankfurt. Lt. Gen. Brian H. Robertson, the British Commander in Chief in Germany, requested that there be a British representative on the Frankfurt Post Commander's staff. General Clay replied that this would present no difficulty, as British liaison officers were already attached to Headquarters, (70) EUCOM. For a short time during the period of preparation, Brig. J. Patrick, Chief of the British Administrative Staff, had an office in the S-1 Section of Headquarters Command in Frankfurt.

17 APRIL 1947



## FOOTNOTES

1. Memo, Hq Comd, 23 Oct 46, for Brig Gen C.E. Ryan, subj: "Summary of Situation in Hq Comd, USFET."
2. Memo for CofS, 13 Sep 46, Liquidation and Manpower Bd, subj: "Survey of Headquarters Command," sgd Aubry E. Moore, Brig Gen, Pres.
3. Memo, Hq Comd, 23 Oct 46, subj: "Summary of Situation in Hq Comd, USFET," for Brig Gen C.E. Ryan.
4. Memo for CofS, 13 Sep 46, Liquidation and Manpower Bd, subj: "Survey of Headquarters Command," sgd Aubry L. Moore, Brig Gen, Pres.
5. GO 181, Hq Comd, 4 Oct 46, subj: "Reorganization of Hq Comd, USFET."
6. Interview with Col. Mark G. Brislawn, Deputy to CG, Hq Comd.
7. Memo, Hq Comd, USFET, 27 Jan 47, subj: "Reorganization of Service Section, Q&A, Space Allocation Section and Engineer Section, Hq Comd, USFET."
8. GO 16, Hq Comd, 6 Feb 47.
9. IRS, Hq Comd, to CofS, 9 Jun 47, subj: "Allotment for General Staff," sgd R.E. Duff, Brig Gen, Comdg.
10. Booklet, Organization and Functions, Headquarters, European Command, published 31 Jul 47.
11. Hq Comd, Pub Relations Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Mar 47.
12. Cf n. 4.
13. Hq Comd, IG Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct 46-30 Dec 46.
14. Hq Comd, Fiscal Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
15. Hq Comd, Fiscal Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-30 Dec 46.
16. GO 23, Hq Comd, USFET, 23 Feb 47.

17. Hq Comd, S-1, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct 46-30 Dec 46.
18. Interview with Capt. C.J. Molloy, Ass Adj, AG Sec, Hq Comd.
19. Hq Comd, S-1, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct 46-30 Dec 46.
20. GO 16, Hq Comd, USFET, 6 Feb 47.
21. Hq Comd, S-1, S-5 Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr 47-30 Jun 47.
22. Hq Comd, AG Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct 46-1 Apr 47.
23. Ibid, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
24. Ibid, 1 Oct 46-30 Dec 46.
25. Hq Comd, Staff JA Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
26. Hq Comd, Sp Sv Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
27. Hq Comd, Civ Pers Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
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29. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
30. Cf n. 4.
31. Hq Comd, S-4, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
32. Hq Comd, Trans Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
33. Hq Comd, Mess Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
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35. Hq Comd, Sv Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-30 Dec 46.
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37. Ibid.
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40. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
41. Hq Comd, Med Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
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51. GO 47, Hq Comd, 14 May 47.
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53. Memo, Hq Comd, 22 Jul 46, subj: "Status of billeting and quartering in the Frankfurt Community," sgd Owen Summers, Col Inf, Hq Comdt, for CofS.
54. IRS, Hq USFET, CofS to Hq Comdt, 9 Sep 46, subj: "Requisition of Property," sgd C.R. Huebner, Maj Gen, CofS.
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58. IRS, Hq Comd, to CofS, 21 Nov 46, subj: "Limitations on Local Procurement," sgd C.E. Ryan, Brig Gen, Hq Comdt.
59. IRS, SGS, USFET to Hq Comd thru G-4, G-5, 26 Dec 46, Minute 8, subj: "Limitations on Local Procurement," sgd D.D. Dunlop, Maj, Asst Sec Gen Staff.
60. Cable S-4470, Hq USFET, 1 Oct 46, sgd McNarney to AGWAR.
61. IRS, to Hq Comdt, 2 Oct 46, subj: "Requisition of Property," sgd Chas V. Bromley, Col, Ex Off, G-3 Div.
62. Ibid.
63. Cable S-4671, 4 Nov 46, CG USFET to AGWAR.
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66. Cable SC-16018, 22 Feb 47, USFET sgd McNarney to OMGUS.
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Chapter XLV

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE, AND U.S. NAVAL  
FORCES, GERMANY

(This chapter, classified  
SECRET, is included in  
Volume VI of this work)

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**Chapter XLVI**

**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)**

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## Chapter XLVI

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

#### 1. Scope.

a. This chapter gives a brief account of the organizational position and the relationship with EUCOM of the Office of Military Government (U. S.), (OMGUS). Only those aspects of OMGUS activity directly connected with military administration are discussed. It is not intended here to write or summarize the history of military government in Germany, which is being separately written on a detailed scale under the supervision of the Historical Section, Control Office, OMGUS.

b. OMGUS, with headquarters in Berlin, is the directing organization for the entire U.S. Military Government in Germany. It forms the supporting staff of the Military Governor (prior to 15 March 1947, of the Deputy Military Governor), and supervises, through functional and technical channels, the lower echelon offices of military government

in the Länder. Key officials of OMGUS are the U.S. representatives in the quadripartite central governing machinery for Germany known as the Allied Control Authority.

2. The Allied Control Authority.

a. The Allied Control Authority in Germany was made up of the Control Council, of which the Military Governor of the U.S. Zone was a member, and the Coordinating Committee and the Directorates, on which the United States had proportionate representation. The Kommandatura was the inter-Allied governing authority established under the direction of the Control Council to administer Greater Berlin.

b. The Control Council was the supreme authority in Germany and was made up of the Commanders in Chief of the occupying armies. Its function was to plan and decide on the chief military, political, and other questions affecting Germany as a whole, and to control the central German administration on the basis of instructions received from the governments taking part in the occupation.

c. Day-to-day decisions of the Control Council were carried out by the Coordinating Committee, composed of one representative from each of the Commanders in Chief. It supervised and controlled the German Central Administration, coordinated matters calling for uniform measures in all zones, and attended to the preliminary examination and preparation for the Control Council of all questions submitted by individual Commanders in Chief.

d. The Control Staff was a quadripartite organization which

exercised control over the corresponding German central institutions and advised the Control Council. It had directorates designated as Army, Navy, Air, Transport, Political, Economics, Finance, Reparations, Deliveries and Restitutions, Internal Affairs and Communications, Legal, Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons, and Manpower.<sup>(1)</sup>

e. On 1 January 1947, the Combined Services Directorate replaced the former Military, Air, and Naval Directorates on the Control Staff.<sup>(2)</sup>

3. Organization of OMGUS Prior to 15 March 1947.

a. Prior to 15 March 1947, the Deputy Military Governor in Berlin was in immediate charge of OMGUS. He was directly responsible to the Theater Commander and Military Governor whose office was in Frankfurt. There was an Assistant Deputy Military Governor for Operations and advisers in the fields of naval affairs, economics, finance, legal affairs, and labor. The Chief of Staff, OMGUS, had immediately under his supervision the Secretary General, the Control Officer, the Personnel Officer and the Director of Administrative Services--officials who corresponded, roughly to the General Staff at Theater Headquarters. OMGUS was served by an Adjutant General and had functional office directors for intelligence, information control, public relations, and political affairs. There were functional division directors for armed forces, economics, finance, transport, manpower, internal affairs and communications, legal, and prisoners of war and displaced persons.

b. Land OMG's were organized under the OMGUS and corresponded

to the German political divisions of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, Greater Hesse, and Bremen.

c. Military government agencies and offices were authorized contact with Theater general and special staff divisions for technical advice and information only. Other communications were routed through the respective headquarters. The G-5 Division of Theater Headquarters, because of its dealings with displaced persons and other matters closely connected with military government, maintained direct liaison with OMGUS in Berlin.

#### 4. Executive Offices.

The major administrative work of the headquarters was performed by the Secretary General, the Control Office, the Personnel Office, and the Office of the Director of Administrative Services.

a. The Secretary General was responsible for processing staff papers that required approval by the Military Governor, the Deputy Military Governor, the Assistant Deputy Military Governor for Operations, and the Chief of Staff.

b. The Control Office dealt with organizational problems and reviewed the programs of functional offices and divisions. It edited directives to the field, prepared reports to higher headquarters, issued a weekly magazine, and was responsible for audits and budgets and allocation of personnel.

c. The Personnel Officer prepared policy directives relative to civilian personnel for all military government offices in Germany.

d. The Director of Administrative Services provided billets, messes, offices, equipment, and transportation for the headquarters and in part for the Allied Control Authority.

5. Functional Offices and Divisions.

The Chief of Staff, assisted by the executive officers and the Adjutant General, directed the functional offices and divisions.

a. The Director of Intelligence provided the Deputy Military Governor with information concerning matters affecting the operation of military government.

b. The Director of Information Control determined policies with regard to newspapers, radio, new agencies, and all forms of entertainment.

c. The Director of Public Relations was responsible for giving a complete and accurate account of both the U.S. Military Government and the Allied Control Authority to the American press, radio, and newsreel agencies.

d. The Director of Political Affairs gave advice on denazification and handled matters relating to passports and immigration visas. During the period of United States chairmanship of the Allied Control Authority, he maintained communications between the Allied Control Authority and those nations not participating in the military government of Germany.

e. Demobilization of the German armed forces and disarmament, as well as disposition of prisoners of war, were functions of the Armed

Forces Division.

f. The Economics Division had to do with industry, food and agriculture, trade and commerce, restitutions, decartelization, and supply accounting.

g. Other functional divisions included Finance, Transportation, Manpower, Internal Affairs and Communications, Legal, and Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons.

6. Organization after 15 March 1947.

a. Following the establishment of the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin the organization of OMGUS included the following executive offices: Secretary General, Control Office, Personnel Office, Adjutant General, Inspector General, and the Audit Office under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance. <sup>(3)</sup> Functional offices were: Intelligence, Political Affairs, and Public Relations. On the same level were the Berlin Command, the Office of the Chief Counsel for War Crimes, which had been transferred to OMGUS on 24 October 1946, and the Military Tribunals. Functional divisions were: Armed Forces, Civil Administration, Economics, Finance, Information Control, Internal Affairs and Communications, Legal, Manpower, Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons, and Transportation. Field offices were maintained for Bavaria, Hesse, Württemberg-Baden, Bremen, and the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

b. In the performance of military government functions OMGUS was independent of Headquarters, EUCOM, in Frankfurt. For purposes of military administration only, including administration of Berlin Military

Post, OMGUS was a major command of EUCOM, except for certain exceptions which could be made by the Commander in Chief. The Office of the Commander in Chief allocated the responsibility for civilian personnel administration between OMGUS and Headquarters, EUCOM. The Director of Civil Affairs, Headquarters, EUCOM, Col. Stanley R. Mickelsen, continued his responsibilities for the United Nations displaced persons program and continued to act as Director of the Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS. OMGUS planned and organized the German Youth Activities program, while Headquarters, EUCOM, and subordinate Army units rendered such assistance as was within their capabilities. (4)

c. Military and civilian personnel requirements were covered by separate Tables of Distribution prepared by OMGUS in coordination with EUCOM and approved by the Commander in Chief. Distribution of such authorizations to installations and activities were controlled by OMGUS. Personnel authorizations for the Office of the Commander in Chief were included in the Tables of Distribution for OMGUS and EUCOM, depending upon the particular job concerned. Headquarters, EUCOM, could not change OMGUS personnel authorizations without coordination with OMGUS and the Commander in Chief, but reports of authorizations and strength were transmitted by OMGUS to EUCOM in order that reports to the War Department and to the Commander in Chief prepared by EUCOM would cover the entire European Command. (5)

## 7. Fiscal Policy.

a. Occupation costs in the U.S. Zone of Germany for the German

fiscal year (1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947) were reported as RM 1,810,000,000. RM 55,000,000 went for payment of indigenous employees and local procurement.<sup>(6)</sup>

b. The EUCOM indigenous budget covered indigenous services, supplies, and facilities required by the occupation forces. It included funds for supplies used in the military service which were counted as occupation costs as well as funds required by occupation forces for fulfilling missions which were basically the responsibility of the German civil government and were not accounted as occupation costs. Procurement from the German economy as a charge against the local budget was restricted to the U.S. Army through authorized purchasing and contracting officers. In an effort to reduce the cost of the occupation, several limitations were placed on the use of the German budget. Effective on 1 June 1947, locally recruited employees of messes, except those engaged in upkeep of real estate, were paid from nonappropriated funds of the mess rather than from German funds. Similar restrictions were placed on clubs on 1 July 1947 and, on 1 September 1947, cooks' helpers, butchers, and bakers in unit messes generally were to be military personnel.<sup>(7)</sup> Previous policies restricting procurement were extended by the inclusion of fresh fruits and vegetables in the prohibited list. Presurveys were required to determine the necessity for all procurement regardless of amount.

8. Procurement.

a. OMGUS, through its Land Offices, controlled nonappropriated

fund procurement in the U.S. Zone. Approval could be granted if it did not interfere with military requirements, minimum civilian needs, or the export-import program. Cash was paid upon delivery. Nonappropriated fund agencies obtained marks by exchange of dollar instruments at finance offices, or obtained specific authority from Headquarters, EUCOM, to use operating income from authorized business transactions. Procurement was effected by purchasing and contracting officers or by representatives of the nonappropriated fund agencies. Procurement of all goods and services for resale by the EUCOM Exchange Service and for use of the Stars and Stripes was governed by procurement procedures established by the Chief, EUCOM Exchange Service and the Chief of Troop Information and Education in coordination with OMGUS. Procurement of any item designated as critical on lists published by OMGUS, for distribution to chiefs of services, was prohibited under special authorization from (8) OMGUS.

9. Procurement of Real Estate.

District or area commanders cooperated with the Land OMG's in the procurement of real estate. A request was sent by the Military District Commander to the Land OMG where officials negotiated with the (9) German governmental agency which requisitioned the real estate.

10. Resources Board.

a. Shortages in the U.S. Zone of Germany made it necessary for the occupation forces to exercise judgment in obtaining supplies from the German economy. Military government was responsible for allocating

civilian production to the military forces and for integrating military requirements with other requirements. This was done through Resources Boards which reviewed the requirements of the forces and the allocations made by military government. These boards, established on 15 June 1946, had cognizance of all procurement for military purposes from local resources including labor, food, construction material, and industrial facilities. They considered derequisitioning of real property by the forces and importation of raw material for manufacturing plants in the Zone.

b. The Resources Boards were established at three levels. The highest was the Zone Resources Board, the next was the Land Resources Boards, and at the lowest levels Local Resources Boards were formed as needs indicated, their numbers determined by Land Boards to the end that they were readily available and accessible to all military agencies. Real estate requisitions and procurement of labor first came before the local resources boards.

c. Members of the Zone Resources Board were Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, representing the Office of Services, Supply, and Procurement of EUCOM; Brig. Gen. W.H. Draper and later Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, representing the Economics Division of OMGUS; and Col. Stanley Mickelsen, Chief of Civil Affairs of EUCOM, who was a nonvoting member. Maj. R.W. Bristol of the Office of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM, was secretary of the Board. Records were maintained at Headquarters, EUCOM, in Frankfurt.

d. At first there were four Land Boards located at Wiesbaden, Munich, Stuttgart and Berlin. In December 1946 a fifth board was added  
(10)  
for Bremen.

e. Zone and Land Boards functioned through committees which included: Manpower Allocations, Real Property, Supply, and Material. Committee members were designated by the boards and included representatives of both the forces and military government. Interested persons or those especially qualified could appear voluntarily before the boards or they could be called in by the boards. Proceedings generally were informal.

f. Theater chiefs of services submitted their requirements through the Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement of Headquarters, EUCOM, to the Economics Division of OMGUS. The latter allocated available resources and advised the chiefs of services of the resources allocated indicating where and when procurement was authorized. OMGUS then forwarded a copy of its action to the appropriate Land Director of Military Government. Requirements approved by OMGUS required no further approval in the Land in which procurement had been authorized. In the event that the chief of service was dissatisfied with the action of OMGUS, he could present the matter to the Zone Resources Board.

g. When a board was unable to reach a decision satisfactory to all voting members the matter was referred to the next higher board. Questions on which the Zone Resources Board could not agree were referred  
(11)  
directly to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

## 11. Indigenous Civilian Employees.

a. OMGUS allocated indigenous employees between the military forces and civilian needs, but these allocations could be reviewed by the Resources Boards. Headquarters, EUCOM, authorized indigenous personnel to the commands and UNRRA in proportion to needs and availability. Commanders in turn suballotted their authorizations through normal command channels. The commands having such authorizations in May 1947 were OMGUS; Headquarters Command, EUCOM; U.S. Constabulary; USAF; First Military District; Continental Base Section; European Division, Air Transport Command; American Graves Registration Command; and 7742d Civil Censorship Division.

b. Working conditions were established generally by military government regulations. In keeping with United States policy to encourage free democratic trade unions, indigenous employees were given the rights to organize and bargain collectively similar to those extended to the same categories of employees in German industry, subject to regulations laid down by military government. Efforts were made to prevent Nazi or militarist influences, hostility to the objectives of the occupation, or strikes or lockouts which would threaten military security. Dismissals for violations of rules were passed upon by military government officials.  
(12)

## 12. Division of Responsibility.

An example of the division of responsibility frequently made between EUCOM and OMGUS appears in connection with the restitution

shipment of silver to Budapest, Hungary, in March 1947. OMGUS (Rear) Transportation Division provided rail transportation and secured clearances for train and train crews and OMGUS (Rear) Foreign Exchange Depository arranged for loading the shipment on trucks at the Reichsbank, Frankfurt. Headquarters Command, EUCOM, provided trucks and guards and the Provost Marshal provided the crew to load the shipment on the train and train guards. EUCOM was responsible for coordination with the U.S. Constabulary; U.S. Forces, Austria; and the Allied Control Council, Hungary; and the Soviet liaison officers who accompanied the train through (13) the Soviet Zone.

### 13. Interzonal Facilities Bureau.

An Interzonal Facilities Bureau, made up of representatives of the four Allied powers, was created on 13 September 1946. It dealt with interzonal travel; formalities in regard to the movements of diplomatic other representatives, and military missions; and requests from Germans (14) for travel permits. On 29 October 1946, colonels or general officers holding appointments as military commandants or representatives of the military government of a province, Land, or a military district were authorized to issue to Germans a one-trip pass without preliminary sanction of the authorities of the Zone to be visited. This pass could be issued for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and a 15-day emergency extension could be granted by the authorities in the Zone being visited. (15) The regulation was amended on 23 April 1947 eliminating reference to the grade of the officers issuing the passes and authorizing 30-day passes

for persons engaged in legitimate enterprises. Authorities of the zone  
(16)  
visited could continue to grant 15-day emergency extensions.

14. Venereal Disease.

Efforts to control venereal disease among occupation troops were more likely to be effective, if the disease could be kept to a minimum in the German civilian population. The Control Council was disturbed by the increased incidence of the disease and was convinced that German law for its prevention was inadequate. On 7 May 1947, the Control Council directed zone commanders to determine whether or not laws dealing with instruction of the people regarding venereal disease were adequate and to require the compulsory declaration of such cases to the appropriate authorities and to establish isolation wards for treatment. Two draft directives were prepared and distributed for the guidance of  
(17)  
zone commanders in their policies regarding venereal disease.

15. Rear Echelon, OMGUS.

a. On 1 April 1946, when OMG (U.S. Zone), which had been a part of Theater Headquarters in Frankfurt, was discontinued and its functions were assumed by OMGUS in Berlin, there remained in Frankfurt a Rear Echelon of OMGUS which consisted of certain reduced rear elements of functional divisions closely related to military activities. It was attached to Theater Headquarters for administration and supply.

b. The Director of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS served as staff head also of the Displaced Persons Branch which was established within the G-5 Division of Theater Headquarters.

The Combined Repatriation Executive of OMGUS retained its responsibility for coordinating movements of displaced persons, refugees, expellees, disbanded ex-Wehrmacht personnel, and German civilian internees between the U.S. Zone and other zones or countries other than Germany. (18)

c. The Rear Echelon at Frankfurt supervised the OMGUS Courier Service and the OMGUS Publications Office, and handled its own local administration involving German civilian personnel, rations, quarters, supplies, communications, transportation, and discipline of certain attached field units and special agencies. It provided liaison between OMGUS and agencies of USWET; coordinated the shift of responsibilities of OMG (U.S. Zone) to OMGUS in Berlin; and was available for such other responsibilities as might be delegated to it by OMGUS. (19)

d. Col. Raymond Marsh was Chief of the Rear Echelon. He was assisted by an executive officer who handled supply, personnel, and administration. On 9 January 1947, Col. William G. Brey, became Acting Chief, succeeding Colonel Marsh. Colonel Brey was also Chief of the Foreign Exchange Depository. (20) There were approximately 400 military and United States civilian personnel assigned to the attached units. The authorized strength of the office at the time the Rear Echelon was formed was as follows:

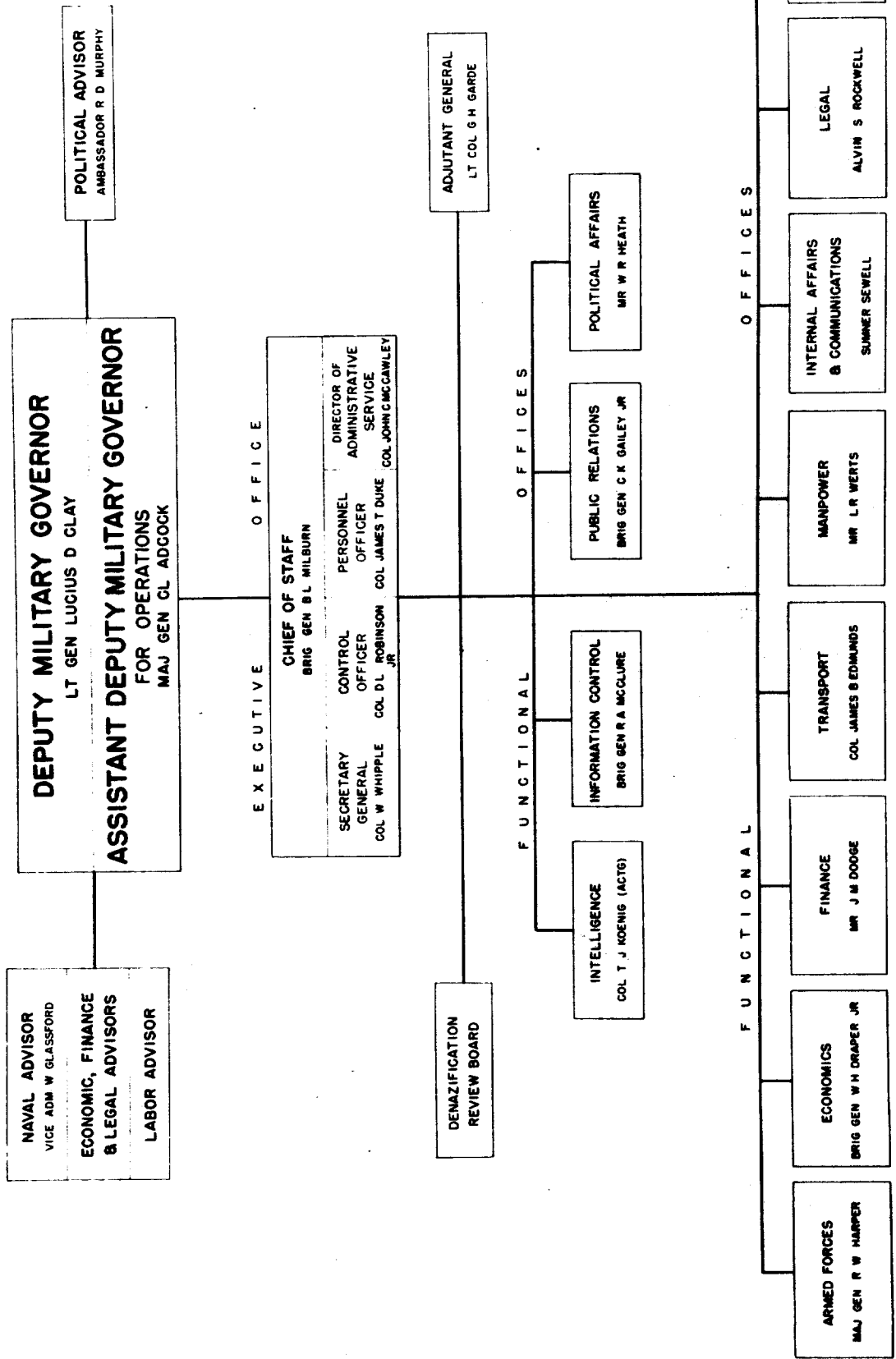
<u>Activity</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Clerical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Executive	3	7	10
Publications Sec.	2	5	7
Courier Service Sec.	1	29	30
Total	6	41	47

e. Authorized field units and special agencies were attached to the Rear Echelon for administration but were charged to the manpower allocation of the appropriate functional office or division of which each was a part. (21) These units included the following:

- (1) Director of Administration Services  
Field Trip Motor Pool
- (2) Economics Division  
Decartelization (Düsseldorf)  
Decartelization (Frankfurt)  
I.G. Farben Control (Griesheim)  
Justice Litigation Mission  
Public Utilities Control Office  
Reparations Liaison Office  
Restitutions
- (3) Finance Division  
Foreign Exchange Depository
- (4) Internal Affairs and Communications Division  
Communications
- (5) Transport Division  
Rail Field Office  
Movements

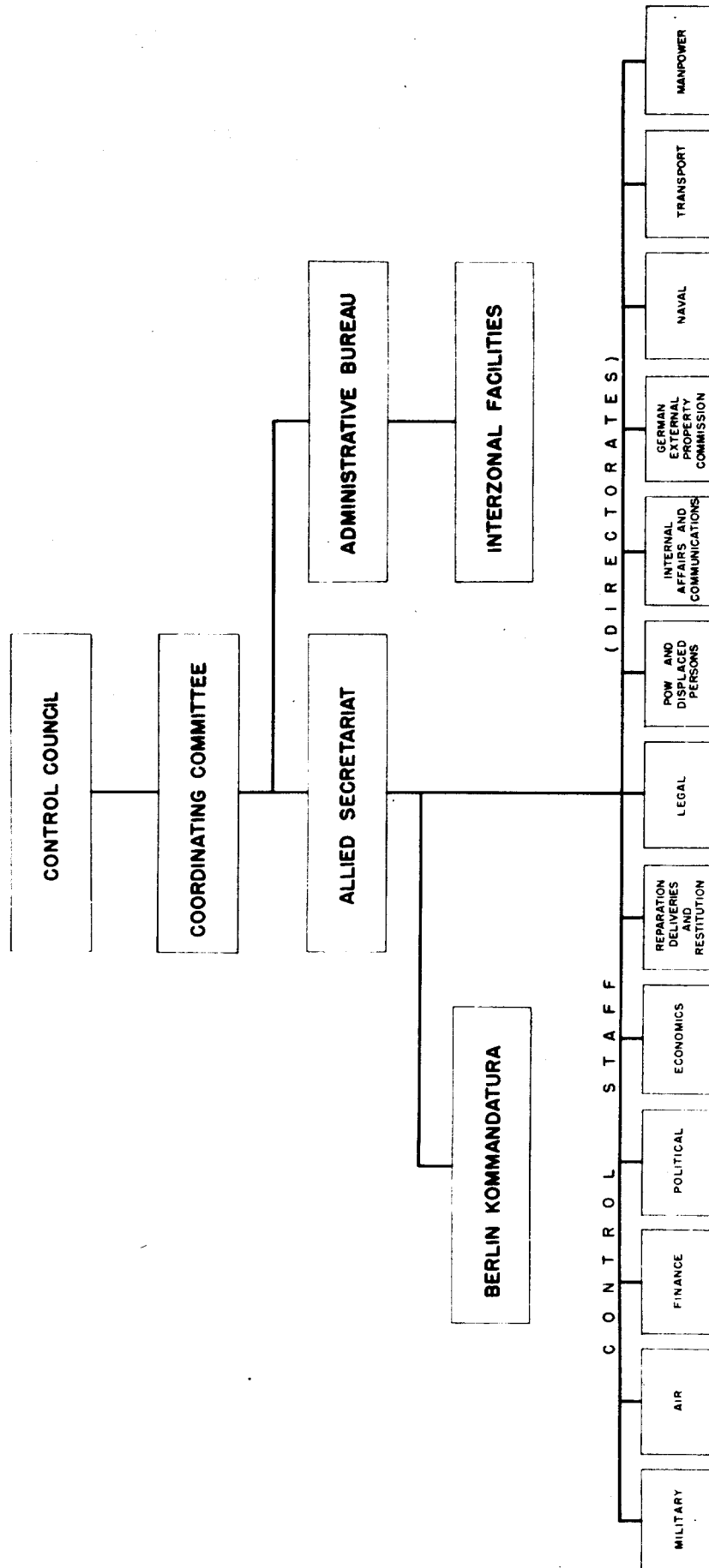
# OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)

AS OF 1 JULY 1946



# ORGANIZATION OF ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

AS OF 1 JULY 1946



## FOOTNOTES

### Chapter XLVII

1. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47.
2. Control Council Directive No 34, 3 Sep 46.
3. GO 9, EUCOM, 22 Mar 47.
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Jun 47, file AG 322 (EUDMC-B), subj:  
"Conference for Discussion of Documents Relating to Organization," incl 1.
5. "Manpower Reporting and Controls in EUCOM," report by Bureau of  
Budget Survey Team, 20 Jun 47.
6. OMGUS, Report of the Military Governor, "Finance," 1 Jul 46-  
30 Jun 47.
7. Cir 36, EUCOM, 26 May 47.
8. SOP 75, USFET, 1 Mar 47.
9. SOP 37, EUCOM, 6 Oct 47.
10. Cir 180, USFET, 18 Dec 46, sec II.
11. Cir 71, USFET, 23 May 46.
12. Cir 71, USFET, 23 May 46.
13. Cable CC-8746, 9 Apr 47, OMGUS to EUCOM.
14. Control Council Directive No 36, 13 Sep 46.
15. Control Council Directive No 43, 29 Oct 46.
16. Control Council Directive No 49, 23 Apr 47.
17. Control Council Directive No 52, 7 May 47.
18. GO 61, USFET, 7 Mar 46.
19. GO 38, OMGUS, 4 Jun 46.
20. GO 2, OMGUS, 7 Jan 47.
21. GO 38, OMGUS 4 Jun 46.

For Organization of Military Government after 1 March 1947 see chart,  
Organization of European Command, 1 April 1947, in chapter on Organization  
of the Office of the Commander in Chief.